The Pictorial Times

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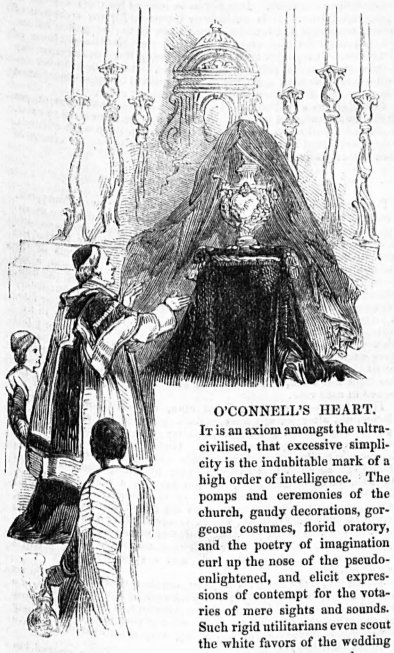


O'CONNELL'S HEART.

It is an axiom amongst the ultra-civilised, that excessive simplicity is the indubitable mark of a high order of intelligence. The pomps and ceremonies of the church, gaudy decorations, gorgeous costumes, florid oratory, and the poetry of imagination curl up the nose of the pseudo-enlightened, and elicit expressions of contempt for the votaries of mere sights and sounds. Such rigid utilitarians even scout the white favors of the wedding festival, and sneer at the solemnities of the funeral. But give them an opportunity of commemorating some great practical measure by a little show, and there are no men more profuse of pageant and paraphernalia. The founding of a college or an institute, the opening new docks, or the triumph of a great political principle, are at once signalised by processions, ceremonials, and public dinners. They

> Compound for sins they are inclined to,
> By damning those they have no mind to.

Hence, with all its vaunted simplicity, there is not a country in the world, as our pages for the past few years will testify, which is more prodigal of its pomps — not always conceived in the best possible taste, but invariably got up "regardless of expense." Nevertheless, so strong is the spirit of intolerance, that we shall expect to hear the procession, of which we give a representation below, treated as a vain and idle mockery — as an absurd attempt upon the part of the Romish Church to lend factitious importance to a remnant of poor humanity. Nay, more; we shall not be surprised if the imputation of blasphemy is laid at the door of those who assist at the rites to which the picture refers. God knows we hold the memory of Daniel O'Connell in very little respect. The picture we lately drew of the Agitator living, debars the expression of much veneration for the Repealer dead. We believe that personal aggrandisement was nearer his heart than the good of his country, though it is not improbable that he would have gladly accomplished the former through the medium of the latter, in preference to any other path; and this is a greater concession than the generality of Englishmen are disposed to make. But be our sentiments what they may, we cannot bring ourselves to despise the tribute which Roman Catholics pay to one who laboured earnestly to promote the interests of their common faith. Piety, in whatever form it may appear, is entitled to respect; the Mahommedan in his mosque, the Hindoo prostrate before the hideous idol in his pagoda, even the savage imploring from a rude figure the aid of the Great Spirit, are spectacles which rightly constituted minds at least contemplate with forbearance. Reverentially, then, may the *formulæ* attending the conveyance of a heart rendered sacred by the last dying wishes of its possessor be regarded by the stranger, for the bequest was typical of the devotion of the dying man to the "Jerusalem" of his hopes.

The enemies of O'Connell have pretended to discover in the circumstance of his leaving his heart to Rome and his body to Ireland his preference for his own spiritual beatitude over the temporal welfare of his country. We do not think the future historian will feel himself warranted to draw a similar conclusion. Dying men, whose lives have not been strictly holy, are great cowards on the brink of eternity. No propitiatory sacrifice can then be too great for the repentant believer; the hope of a remission of sins and of a blissful immortality is paramount to the love of fame. The patriot labours through life for an honourable epitaph; but when the hour of corporeal dissolution is at hand, he would willingly exchange all the glories of "the storied urn and monumental bust" for one faint assurance of the acceptability of his repentance.

> Sure 'tis a serious thing to die!
> What a strange moment must it be, when near
> My journey's end, then past the gulf in view!
> That awful gulf no mortal e'er repassed,
> To tell what's doing on the other side!
> Nature runs back and shudders at the sight,
> And every life-string bleeds at thought of parting.

THE HEART OF O'CONNELL CONDUCTED TO THE CHURCH OF ST. AGATHA, ROME.

O'Connell's last wish was, it is said, to reach Rome, and receive absolution and extreme unction at the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff. But it was not his destiny to witness the fruition of any of his earthly hopes. Save Catholic Emancipation, the Agitator did not enjoy the satisfaction of witnessing the triumph of a single object on which he had thrown away his great talents and wonderful energies. He aimed at the attainment of impracticable ends by means which the moderation of society repudiated; and he had so utterly lost sight of the possibility of his dying in the midst of his hopeless struggle, that no prudent measures were taken by him to ensure the prosecution of his schemes after his demise. The scenes now enacted at Conciliation Hall were in O'Connell's time mischievous but spirited; they are now not merely innocuous, they are ludicrous. The leaders of the Repeal Association are driven to petition the people for their pence: "Any sum, even a penny, *or less*, will be thankfully received," says the Bishop of Ardagh; and this at a time when multitudes are suffering the pangs of starvation. Dr. O'Higgins fondly thinks that "organisation" may be carried to "perfection even in these days of wretched destitution;" but his notions of organisation are purely Hibernian, and such were Daniel O'Connell's. His eloquence and untiring industry united his countrymen in spirit, but he had not the art of combining and directing their purposes. At the best, the Repealers were guerillas, assailing their supposed foes irregularly and ineffectually. Another year or two and Conciliation Hall will be silent. Like Alexander's generals, the Repeal chiefs are quarrelling amongst themselves; the war cry of "Old Ireland" is raised by John O'Connell in answer to the slogan of the O'Brienites, and the result of the collision must be mutual ruin.

Our plate represents the procession of O'Connell's heart to the Church of St. Agatha, Rome.

Rome recognises the compliment of the "Great Tribune" by

paying all suitable homage to the legacy. Similar honours are paying to the body as it moves onwards towards the port of embarkation. In the middle of July the corpse will reach Liverpool, whence it will be conveyed by a special steamer to Dublin, to be finally interred amidst the tears and prayers of the thousands who believed in the purity of his patriotism, and the efficiency of his labours.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, June 21.

The Royal assent was given, by commission, to various Bills. Some observations followed arising out of the presentation of a petition against the Baths and Wash-houses Bill, relative to compeling establishments.

Lord Brougham, in reference to the use of sugar in breweries and distilleries, stated that since this p actice had been legislatively permitted, the price of slaves in Cuba and the Brazils had risen 30 per cent.

The Archbishop of Dublin moved, and the Bishop of Exeter supported, the motion for the second reading of the Church Temporalities Acts Amendment Bill, its object being to give the crown the power to sever and re-appoint to bishoprics at present united.—The motion was opposed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the most Rev. Prelate withdrew the Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Christie entered into a vindication of his conduct with respect to proceedings had before the committee of last session on the Andover Union, and the charge brought against him by Mr. Villiers, on Friday evening last, arising out of that inquiry.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. Muntz, replied that the Government instructions to their agents in Ireland were not to undersell private traders in grain; but inasmuch as there had been a fall in the market, the former had reduced their prices proportionately; and if parties who had imported at high prices were not willing to sell at those of the market, they had no ground of just complaint.

Sir G. Grey stated, in answer to Mr. S. Wortley, that an arrangement was in contemplation for the employment of counsel for the crown in cases of felony or misdemeanour at the Central Criminal Court and the assizes; but he could not give any assurance that such would be the case as regarded quarter sessions. Some observations followed on the subject of French interference with the mackerel fishery on the coast of Sussex; and with reference to intermural interments, Lord J. Russell intimated that it would be impossible to proceed further with the Health of Towns Bill until next week.

Mr. Strutt, in an explanatory speech, stated the objects of, and also the reasons why, he was induced to withdraw the railway Bill for the present session; which occasioned some discussion.

Mr. Wakley, following the example of the Government, withdrew his Medical Registration Bill, with the intimation of bringing it forward immediately and moving for a committee on the sitting of the new Parliament, should he be a member thereof.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, June 22.

Their Lordships went into committee on the Bishopric of Manchester, &c., Bill, after a short preliminary discussion on the second clause.—Lord Redesdale moved that it be struck out, for the purpose of insertiug, "And whereas doubts may arise whether the bishops of new sees to be established under the provisions of this Act may not demand as of right writs of summons to Parliament, be it enacted, pursuant to the declaration of her Majesty, hereinbefore recited, that until her Majesty will be pleased to summon to Parliament any bishop holding one of the said sees, no bishop holding the see will be entitled to demand as of right a writ of summons to Parliament.'—The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Lord Chancellor, and the Bishop of London opposed the amendment, which was supported by Lord Stanley and the Marquis of Bute. Their Lordships' committee divided:—For the amendment, 14; against it, 44; majority against the amendment, 30. The Bill, with some amendments, finally passed through committee.

The Trust Money Investment (Ireland) Bill, the Newfoundland Government Bill, the Prisoners Removal (Ireland) Bill, and the Loan Societies Bill were severally read a third time and passed. Some other Bills on the table were forwarded a stage without observation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir H. Douglas asked if it were true that the Governor-General of Canada had issued a proclamation permitting to vessels of the United States the free navigation of the St. Lawrence?—Mr. Hawes answered that such permission had been given, but it was only a temporary one, during the suspension of the Navigation Laws.

Mr. Villiers entered into a further explanation of the "affair of honour" between himself and Mr. Christie.—Mr. Christie had a last word; and the matter was brought to a close, to the evident gratification of the House, if not to the satisfaction of the two Hon. Members.

Mr. Ewart postponed to an indefinite day his motion respecting the salt monopoly of India.

Mr. Muntz moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of customs to consider the duties upon the importation of opium (Act 5 and 6 Vic. c. 47.), with a view to their reduction or abolition.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the motion. The finances of the country were not in such a state as would allow him to sacrifice any income, however trifling. He would abstain from giving any opinion upon these duties.—Mr. Ewart, Sir C. Lemon, Lord W. Powlet, Mr. Carew, Lord Sandon, Mr. Rashleigh, Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Turner addressed the House.—Lord G. Bentinck opposed the reduction of this duty, which was a very low one, and maintained the principle of exacting duties on all articles of foreign produce, and of reducing the taxes on excise articles. He considered that the Government ought to take this opportunity of declaring their intention with respect to these duties, for the information of the miners of Cornwall and of the manufacturers of Birmingham, previous to the general election. The House divided:—For Mr. Muntz's motion, 19; against it, 59; majority against the motion, 40.

Mr. Poulett Scrope was proceeding with a resolution when the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday, June 23.

The House did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The adjourned debate on the Poor Removal and Amendment Bill was resumed by Captain Pechell, who spoke strongly in favour of the measure.—Mr. H. Palmer also supported the Bill.—Sir J. Pakington opposed the Bill, and moved as an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—Sir G. Grey was decidedly opposed to the Bill. It would, he said, be necessary at a future period to consider the whole subject of settlement and removal, and it would be therefore ridiculous, in his opinion, to pass a partial measure on the subject.—The Marquis of Granby thought the measure calculated to benefit the poor man, and would, therefore, give it his support.—After some observations from Mr. Spooner, Mr. V. Smith, and Mr. Bice, Sir J. Graham said he could not agree with Hon. Members who had spoken so strongly in favour of the Bill, and would certainly oppose it.—Mr. M. Miles said the evidence taken before the committee was strongly in favour of the present measure, and he hoped his Hon. Friend the member for Dorchester (Mr. G. Bankes) would persevere with it.—Mr. C. Buller said he could not, after the evidence taken before the committee, support the Bill before the House, but neither could he stand by the act of last session. The law as it now stood required alteration, but not repeal, which would be productive of great injury to the country, and of greater still to the poor themselves.—After some observations from Mr. Bankes in reply, the House divided, and the second reading of the Bill was negatived by a majority of 105 to 163. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday, June 24.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

The Duke of Wellington presented a petition from Dover in favour of the North Kent Railway.

Several petitions were presented in favour of the Health of Towns Bill.

In answer to a question of Lord Wharncliffe the Earl of Clarendon said the act respecting the use of sugar in breweries had been in operation only four moo h, and no official returns had yet been received as to the quantity of sugar which had been so consumed, but 6300 cwts. had been taken out o bond for that purpose.

Lord Brougham called the attention of Government to the condition of the Portuguese prisoners, and elicited a reply from the Marquis of Lansdowne, that being honourable soldiers Das Antas and his followers would be treated with every consideration.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, after some other unimportant business, moved the order of the day for bringing up the report on the Bishopric of Manchester Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

The Lords' amendments to numerous railway and other private Bills were agreed to.

Some discussion ensued upon the order of the day for the third reading of the Paisley and Hewlet Railway, which was ultimately adjourned to Monday, for the purpose of being postponed till next session.

The Chester and Holyhead Railway, after a division, was read a third time and passed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question of Mr. G. A. Hamilton, stated that there were no public works in Ireland but would be concluded at the end of July.

Some conversation then ensued upon the recent accident on the Chester Railway.

Lord G. Bentinck said that he wished to know whether there would be any objection to lay on the table the correspondence that had passed between the committee on the Wellington statue and the Government, before the House was asked to grant the ultimate vote of 1000*l.*—Lord Morpeth said there could be no objection to lay that correspondence on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Roebuck, stated that it was the intention of the Government to bring on the Health of Towns Bill this session.

Suppose Suicide.—On Tuesday morning the body of a female, about eighteen years of age, with fair complexion and dark hair, was found floating in the Regent's Canal, near Cat and Mutton Fields, Hackney. She was dressed in black. The body, which had apparently been in the water several days, was taken to the Sportsman, Margaret S reet, Hackney Road, to await a coroner's inquest.

HISTORIC REGISTER.

Customs (East India).—A return shows that the gross amount of the Customs receipts at the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1845, 1846, amounted to 84,78,154 rupees, and the net amount to 84,00,484 company's rupees. Of this gross amount, the duties on imports were 71,66,992 rupees, and those on exports 13,11,162 rupees. The articles that may be imported free into the several presidencies are severally, bullion and coin, precious stones and pearls, horses and living animals, ice, coal and coke, &c., grain, with the exception of rice and paddy, which pays a small duty at Madras, books (printed in England and imported in British bottoms), and opium (at Bombay only).

Constabulary of Ireland.—It appears from returns just laid before the House of Lords, that on the 1st of January, 1847, the effective strength of the constabulary force in Ireland numbered 10,639 men in the general force, and 372 in the reserve, besides 296 horses for the general and 32 for the reserve force. The whole expenditure upon this force for the year 1846 was 483,646*l.* 17*s.* (of which 11,876*l.* 16*s.* 7½*d.* was on account of the reserve force). Of this expense, upwards of two-thirds were borne on the Consolidated Fund, and the rest by the several counties, cities, and towns. The salaries varied from 1500*l.* a year and travelling expenses (for the inspector-general) to 24*l.* a year (for the sub-constables). Of stipendiary magistrates in Ireland, there was one at 1000*l.* a year, three at 605*l.*, two at 461*l.* (with lodging allowance of 184*l.* per annum), seven at 400*l.* (with lodging allowance of 100*l.*), thirty-seven at 400*l.* per annum, and five at 350*l.* Various minor allowances were made for forage, and 8*l.* a year for stationery; 36*l.* a year for clerk, 2*s.* 4*d.* a day in lieu of a mounted orderly, postage expenses, extra pay while absent on duty, and travelling allowance for each of the said stipendiary magistrates.

The Ecclesiastical Commission.—Returns respecting the ecclesiastical commission show that the fees and emoluments paid to counsel and solicitors by the commissioners amounted, in 1845, to 3637*l.*, and in 1846 to 4770*l.* The amount paid to architects was, in 1845, 6923*l.*, and in 1846, 1010*l.* The amount paid to agents and surveyors was, in 1845, 2363*l.*, and in 1846, 5521*l.* In 1845 seven sees were augmented to the extent of 8349*l.* altogether; and in 1846, eight sees to the extent of 12,905*l.*, viz. Chichester, 631*l.*; Hereford, 1359*l.*; Lichfield, 825*l.*; Oxford, 3463*l.*; Peterborough, 1116*l.*; Ripon, 2135*l.*; Rochester, 1820*l.*; and St. David's, 1553*l.* Reversions have been sold to the amount of 38,257*l.*, and estates purchased to the amount of 24,700*l.*

Relief Works (Ireland).—It appears from a return yesterday issued, by order of the House of Commons, that during the week ending June 12, the average daily number of persons employed on relief works in Ireland was 52,972 on roads, and 19,707 in drainage. The cost of labour was 32.316*l.* and of superintendence (charged to baronies), 4257*l.* and (charged to government), 3630*l.* The total cost was 40,203*l.* for the week.

Yeomanry Corps in the United Kingdom.—It appears from a return to the House of Commons, that the total charge for the yeomanry cavalry in Great Britain, for the year 1842, amounted to 101,704*l.*; the number of officers to 845, and the number of men to 13,358. In the year 1843, the total charge amounted to 95,470*l.*; the number of officers to 893, and the number of men to 14,311. In 1844 the charge amounted to 87,622*l.*; the number of officers to 873, and the number of men to 14,189. In 1845, the charge amounted to 82,182*l.*; the number of officers to 896, and the number of men to 14,353; and in 1846, the total charge amounted to 87,948*l.*; the number of officers to 884, and the number of men to 13,818.

France and Sicily.—A convention has been entered into between the governments of France and the Two Sicilies on the administration of the properties of French subjects dying within the latter kingdom. It establishes two important points: the mode of administration, and the right of the French consuls or consular agents to interpose and represent such claimants to the assets of the deceased as may be absent, and to assist such of them as may be present. This new treaty extends to the whole of the Neapolitan territories.

LONDON.

Infant Orphan Asylum.—The annual meeting for general business, and for the election of children, was held on Monday, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle Street. Lord Dudley Stuart in the chair. The report stated that during the past year 22 children had been elected, 1 placed on the foundation, and 2 had completed their term, making the present number 57, which number the elections of that day would increase to 69. Upwards of 500 new subscribers had been obtained during the year, and the subscriptions had increased 600*l.*; 850*l.* had been received at the last anniversary dinner. The youngest child of the late Mr. Miller, who was killed by the railway accident at Wolverton, has been admitted. The total receipts, including 1359*l.* 14*s.* life, and 953*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* annual subscriptions, amounted to 2723*l.* 16*s.* 2½*d.*, of which there remained a balance of 459*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.*, making the expenditure 2264*l.* 3*s.* The report was adopted, and several children admitted into the school to fill up vacancies.

St. Clement's Danes Ragged Schools.—On Monday night a public meeting was held in the vestry hall of the parish, to open a ragged school in Yeate's Court, Clare Market, under the direction of the Rev. W. W. Ellis, the rector, and a committee of the parishioners. Lord Ashley, the patron of the school, in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Ellis announced the receipt of liberal donations and subscriptions, and it appeared, from a statement made, that out of 15 similar schools, 2345 children, from the ages of five to seventeen, were occasional hearers; of these only one-third were regular attendants. Out of these 162 had been in prison, and 116 had run away from their homes, 170 sleep in lodging houses, 253 live by begging, 249 never sleep in beds, 68 are children of convicts, and 306 are orphans. According to the police returns for one year out of 59,113 taken into custody, 15,263 could neither read nor write, 39,659 only imperfectly, making a total of 54,922; 7899 were under twenty, and 6073 were dealt summarily with by the magistrates. Resolutions in furtherance of the objects having been passed and additional subscriptions announced, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

The Port of London.—The number of vessels which arrived in the port of London from foreign parts, during the week ending Saturday last, was 216, the greater proportion of which were loaded with provisions of various kinds, grain, cattle, &c., the production of the continental states of Europe. As may be supposed, this large influx of vessels from foreign parts (occasioned in a great measure by the sudden change of the wind from the quarter in which it had for a long time been almost stationary, to the westward), independently of those which arrived from Ireland and Scotland, and the coasting parts of England, has caused a considerable amount of bustle to obtain at the water side, and has given a spur to business at this the first port of the known world. During the same period the arrivals at the subsidiary port of Liverpool have been large, although not to the extent of these at the metropolis, consisting chiefly of arrivals of grain and bread-stuffs from the United States of America, so that the shipping-trade of this great mercantile country may now be said to be very busy state.

Belgian Cattle.—Until recently the importations of cattle into the port of London from Belgium consisted of a few calves only; now there are regular arrivals of horned cattle of various kinds from that country. On several occasions, steam-vessels arriving from Antwerp have brought from 17 to 20 oxen and cows, and on a recent date the Soho, from that port, brought as many as 28 oxen, the produce of Belgium.

Effects of Railways.—On Tuesday, the turnpike tolls north of the metropolis were offered for public competition, in Whitehall Place, Lord Lincoln in the chair, at which were present nearly all the principal lessees in England. The highest bidder was to pay immediately one month in advance of the rent of each lot, as a deposit. The first lot consisted of the Kensington, Brentford, and Isleworth roads. The commissioners offered these at 15,500*l.* Mr. Levy, the lessee of a large portion of the roads, said they were not worth more than 14,000*l.*, in consequence of the Richmond Railway. Last year they produced 16,170*l.* There was no bidding for them. The second lot comprised the Harrow roads, which were disposed of last year for 1110*l.* The tolls were reduced one-third, and they were offered at 600*l.* They were purchased for 860*l.* by Mr. Jones. The third lot comprised the Stamford Hill roads, the Green Lane roads, and the Seven Sisters road, which realised last year 10,200*l.* The sum now proposed was 9210*l.*; Mr. Levy bought them for 9210*l.* The commissioners then offered the first lot at 15,000*l.* Mr. Levy was the buyer of them for 15,010*l.* The whole of the tolls realised 63,223*l.*

The Conservancy of the Thames.—On Wednesday a Court of Common Council was held for the consideration of the question of agreeing to the Government bill relative to the conservancy of the river Thames. A long discussion took place within closed doors, and it terminated in the adoption of the Government measure by a majority of 29.

Fishmongers' and Poulterers' Institution.—On Wednesday the foundation stone of the asylum for the destitute members of this institution was laid at Wood Green, Hornsey, by Lord Morpeth. The rectors and curates of Tottenham, Edmonton, and Hornsey, and several influential gentlemen, attended. An illustration of this useful establishment we gave in our last week's paper. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone having been performed, the company retired to a splendid tent, where they partook of a dejeuner. The band of the 2d Life Guards played several airs, and the evening's festivities concluded with a brilliant ball.

Midsummer Day.—Thursday being Midsummer Day, the livery of the various city companies met in their respective halls to elect sheriffs and the other corporate officers for the ensuing year. Messrs. Cubitt and Hill were elected sheriffs without opposition.

The New Model Prison, Clerkenwell, was inspected on Wednesday by the government officers, previously to being placed in the hands of the authorities. It is not to be opened for the reception of prisoners till July. It is exclusively intended for the reception of persons remanded for further examination from the police offices, and committed for trial, and will be called the Middlesex House of Detention. It contains 1000 cells, each being fitted in the same way as those at the model prison at Pentonville. All persons under detention are to be kept apart, the exercise ground being so constructed that they can hold no communication with each other.

The British and Foreign Institute.—This establishment, set on foot and conducted by Mr. J. S. Buckingham, has ceased to exist. A printed report states the cause of its cessation to be want of funds, partly occasioned by several members omitting to pay the arrears of their subscriptions.

THE COUNTRY.

Pontypool.—A few days back a farmer residing near Pontypool, went to a limekiln on his farm, which he had charged in the morning, to see how far it progressed, and finding it not burn so briskly as he wished, he went down a ladder with an iron bar, to the edge of the vent, when he fell down apparently lifeless, from the effects of the carbonic acid gas which issued from the limestone. His son, a lad about eleven years of age, who was standing on the top of the kiln, called out, when a servant man, who was near ran and immediately went down the ladder to assist his master, and met a similar fate. A young man named Lewis, who was at hand, lost no time in following the servant to assist the other two, when he unfortunately fell lifeless. The son then ran off to Blaenavon to his mother, who was there attending a funeral, and gave the alarm, when several persons hurried to the kiln and found them all three dead. An inquest was held last week, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned in each case.

Tiverton.—A young married man, named George Miller, a blacksmith, after he left work, walked out with his shopmate, and on their way stopped at the bowling-alley of the Bell inn, and hearing the rattling of pins, walked in. Owing to some circumstance the game was discontinued, and those were playing conceived the idea of exhibiting their muscular powers by seeing who could throw the ball, which weighs about six pounds and a half, the farthest. One William Clarke was in the act of throwing the ball, when his arm became slightly entangled with his round frock, and the ball, taking an oblique direction, struck George Miller violently on the head, falling him to the ground. Surgical means were immediately applied, but he lingered till the following morning, when he died. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

Salisbury.—On the 20th a great number of labourers were set to take down the stone coping and brickwork of the viaduct over the river Avon, about half a mile from Salisbury, in having been discovered that the stupendous walls were giving way. Fortunately it was timely discovered, or something very disastrous might have been the consequence.

Hertford.—On Thursday, last week, a commission opened before Mr. Waddington, Q.C., and a jury impanelled to inquire what freeholds, leaseholds, lands, messuages, tenements, goods, chattels, &c., James Tawell, late of Great Berkhampstead, possessed at the time of his death. Mr. Waddington, Q.C., addressed the jury, explaining the nature of the inquiry, and pointing out that they were called upon to receive evidence as to the nature and value of property belonging to the late James Tawell, which had become forfeited to the crown, and to make an assessment accordingly. The deeds and leases relative to the freehold and leasehold property were put in and proved—the latter by Mrs. Tawell, who wept bitterly. Shares in the Australia, were put in and proved to have belonged to Tawell; and at the conclusion of the evidence, Mr. Waddington summed up elaborately, and the jury returned a verdict, "That James Tawell died possessed of certain freehold property, which he held on committing the crime of murder; and personal property, which he held on his execution. That the freehold property was of the annual value of 71*l.*; the leasehold, property being worth 100*l.*; the shares in the Sydney Banking Company worth 510*l.*; in the Bank of Australia worth 4000*l.*; household furniture and other property worth 8000*l.*" The whole value of this property was estimated at nearly 8000*l.*

Trent Valley.—For some days past apprehensions have been entertained as to the safety of the bridge which crosses the Tame, near Tamworth, and a man was appointed to watch the progress of any defect which might be observed. This bridge consists of three divisions of about 70 feet span, supported by two piers in the bed of the stream, the line being formed by iron girders, and the whole being constructed on a principle precisely similar to the bridge over the Dee on the Chester Railway, where the melancholy accident occurred. On Monday the man appointed to watch the bridge perceived that one of the immense iron girders was giving way. The circumstance was immediately reported, and measures were taken not only to repair the fracture, but to ascertain the perfect stability of the work, before the opening of the line for traffic. It is a matter of congratulation that the state of the bridge was discovered thus early, as had it given way during the passing of the trains the consequences would have been frightful.

Leeds.—A quantity of forged railway scrip of the North British Railway Company has just been found to be in circulation at Leeds, a portion having been taken up at one of the banks in that town for a person who gave a name (perhaps fictitious), and said to reside in Tairsk. The matter is under investigation.

Edinburgh.—At the approaching general election, there is every probability that the Earl of Dundonald will be proposed as one of the sixteen representative peers. Apart from all political considerations, it is confidently hoped that the brilliant, though chequered history of this hero, combined with the recent and emphatic tribute to his merit received at the hands of his sovereign, will influence the Scottish peerage to follow it up by placing his name on their illustrious roll to the imperial parliament. Such an act would be duly appreciated by the nation, and more especially by the fellow-countrymen of the renowned nobleman.

Liverpool.—About a year ago a cargo of 500 bloomsticks arrived here from a port in Germany, and, not being claimed by the consignee, were conveyed to the Queen's warehouse attached to the custom house. Last week one of the sticks was accidentally broken, when it was found to be partly hollow, and to contain a considerable quantity of manufactured tobacco. The top of each bole had been perforated, the tobacco pressed in, and secured with a peg, which, smoothed over, gave all the appearance of solidity.

Bristol.—The magistrates on Tuesday were engaged in hearing a charge of felony preferred by the officers of the Great Western Railway Company, against two females of elegant appearance and manners, giving their names Anne Loft and Sarah Smith. It appeared that a lady named Barnard was in the Bristol and Exeter Railway booking office, waiting for a down-train to Weston-super-Mare. Whilst waiting, she amused herself by entering memoranda in her pocket-book, until she felt some one push against her. Upon looking round she saw the prisoners, who immediately left the office. Their precipitate departure induced her to suspect something was wrong, and immediately putting her hand into her pocket, missed a small bag, in which were five 5*l.* notes. She gave an alarm, and the railway police went in search of the prisoners, who were found in the London booking-office of the Great Western station. They were captured, and while in custody one of them was seen to throw away from her the bag containing the stolen notes. Mrs. Barnard at once identified them as her property, and the "ladies" were conveyed before the magistrates who committed them to take their trial.

Carmarthen. — Never was the river Tivy more abundant in the supply of salmon than at the present time, but very few are permitted to reach so far as Carmarthen. At Cenarth, when the water is low, the progress of the fish is completely prevented by an immense mass of rock in the centre of the river, which causes a tremendous rush of water on either side, too violent for even salmon to force their passage through. Added to these difficulties, artificial barriers of stone are erected, and nets set in many places, which altogether have proved a great injury to the supply of fish.

Maidstone.—A farmer in the Weald of Kent has for the last two years dug up excellent crops of potatoes, the whole of which had exhibited the usual signs of disease. The plan he pursued was simple: immediately on the disease appearing as usual in the haulm, the whole of the haulm was cut off and removed, and good crops, entirely free from disease, was the result.

Birmingham.—A few days since, as the flesh conners were pursuing their investigations in a shop in Lichfield Street, they seized a quantity of horseflesh, which was so salted and "pickled" as to resemble ribs of beef. The house has long been famous for cheap and savoury meat, and it is horrible to contemplate the quantity of carrion which may have been consumed. The keeper of the house has not since been met with.

Dudley. — The man Hawkless Blewett, an itinerant tinker and razor grinder at Dudley, who absconded from that place on the 17th inst., and against whom a coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, for throwing a large quantity of boiling water over his wife, has been apprehended and committed to gaol to take his trial at the ensuing assizes.

Goudhurst. — The symptoms of disease announced a fortnight since have wholly disappeared, and is now supposed to have been owing to the dry weather at that time. There has been rain daily, more or less, for the last ten days, and much grass has been cut during the whole of that time, and still remains in the field; the crops are generally large.

Glasgow.—As yet there is no abatement in the virulence of fever, although fortunately, from the regulations by which the Irish passenger vessels are now to be inspected, the continued supply of disease from the sister kingdom has been cut off. The malady, however, has obtained such a footing that scarcely a lodging-house frequented by the lower orders is now free of it; and each acts as a focus from which the virus is spread around.

Woolwich. — Six field-pieces of artillery were taken from the Royal Arsenal on Tuesday, on travelling carriages, for the purpose of being used in drilling the dockyard battalion. This newly formed corps has made excellent progress in acquiring a knowledge of the military exercises, and Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer has issued an order, from which the following is an extract: — "I am also further to acquaint you that their lordships (of the Admiralty) learn with much satisfaction that such progress has been made in the drill exercise, and that so good a spirit is evinced by the officers and men at Woolwich."

Manchester.—On Saturday last, Robert Harrison was brought up at the borough court, charged with assaulting and seriously wounding Anthony Gildea. It appears from the evidence that the prosecutor and a few fellow-workmen were in a public-house, playing dominoes, and that they got into a dispute about the game. The prisoner came in about the time and interfered. The prosecutor and he got to words, and ultimately to a wrangle, when the prisoner got the little finger of the prosecutor into his mouth, and actually bit it off and spit it on the floor. These facts having been proved, the prisoner set up a defence, on the ground that the prosecutor had accepted 35*s.* as a compromise and compensation for the injury inflicted. Mr. Maude fined the prisoner 5*l.*, which was paid, and he was discharged.

At the borough court on Tuesday, a young man, named Peter Swift, was placed in the dock, charged with being one of the principals in a case of manslaughter, which had been committed that morning. It appeared a dispute arose in the fish market, between a young man named Watson, who is a fishmonger, and a man named George Bradley, a fish-hawker. The origin of the quarrel was a disputed debt. Bradley denied the debt, a quarrel took place, and both began to fight. Whilst so engaged, the prisoner Swift, who is a porter in Watson's service, came up and struck Bradley a blow on the temple, which led to his death immediately afterwards. Swift was apprehended shortly afterwards, but Watson has contrived to get out of the way at present. The prisoner was remanded.

Aylesbury.—Joshua Biswell, aged twenty-five, of Waddesdon, agricultural labourer, and late in the employ of Mr. Joseph Stevens, farmer, of Lodge Hill Farm, Waddesdon, was, on Saturday last, at Aylesbury, charged by the above Mr. Stevens, under the Act of the 9th Geo. IV. chap. 31., with having taken away his daughter, Sarah Stevens, aged 14, against his consent. The prisoner was committed to prison for trial at the forthcoming Bucks assizes. The parties went off together early on the morning of the 12th. They were traced to Edgeware, and the accused was apprehended there.

Ainsdale, N. B. — On Monday three men, named Brown, Merry, and Nelson, descended Pit Drumpellar for the purpose of commencing the operations of the day. Merry had charge of the Davy lamp and of the pit workings, and on reaching the bottom of the pit he ordered Nelson to proceed in one direction of the pit which he considered clear and safe, while he explored a different line. Nelson had not proceeded far from where Brown was seated when a tremendous explosion took place, bringing down roof and sides of a portion of the pit. Brown was killed, while Merry and Nelson escaped with several contusions and burnings.

IRELAND.

Dublin, June 21.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, at Conciliation Hall, — Ferguson, Esq. in the chair. The attendance was rather scanty. Messrs. Maurice and John O'Connell addressed the association on several topics, including the forthcoming election, and urged the necessity of supporting men of the right stamp, namely Old Ireland Repealers. A letter was received from Dr. Cantwell, the Roman Catholic bishop of Meath, in which he acknowledged the claims of Mr. O'Connell to the leadership. The rent for the week amounted to 30*l.*

The two Repeal parties are more hostile towards each other than ever, and people are quite tired of mere political agitation, so that the Conciliation Hall may be soon expected to close its door. The "peacemaker," since his retirement from the hall, has thrown off his military dress, the rather anomalous badge of office, and put on the ordinary dress of our civilians.

The Crops.—The accounts from the country in reference to the crops continue to be of the most favourable character. The "Cork Reporter" says,"One of our reporters was speaking, a few days since, to Mr. Uniak, of Ballyphillip, an active member of the Tenant League, who informed him that for some time past he has been examining the potato gardens for twenty miles round his house, in the direction of Fermoy, Mallow, and Middleton, and he had not discovered a single blighted field in that tract of country. Another gentleman told him that the root had come to such perfection on his farm, that he was preparing to dig out the crop immediately. Mr. James Smith, of Patrick Street, had dug seven stalks of potatoes, from the produce of which he had as many sound and healthy tubers as gave his family, eight in number, sufficient for their dinners, besides which a considerable quantity remained over. Under one of these stalks, the worst looking of the lot, he found eleven large potatoes and three small ones, proving that the crop is not only free from taint, but likely to be a most abundant one.

The Irish Fisheries.—Colonel Jones, chief commissioner of the Board of Works, is now making a tour of the coast of Ireland, with a view to the adoption of measures for improving the harbours and fishing stations. The gallant officer was to be in Cork on Thursday. Parliament has made a grant of 40,000*l.* for this object.

State of the Country.—Politics are at a discount—the markets are falling—the potatoes are prospering—outrages still disgrace Limerick and Clare, but the general condition of the country is improving.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Fatal Occurrence. — On Sunday a youth named Tripp met an untimely death by semi-decapitation at Messrs. Cubitt's, where he was employed in the steam-sawing department. It appears he was at the time in a position with the works he had no right to occupy, when unexpectedly a part of the machinery that vibrates perpendicularly fell in its descent guillotine-like upon the neck of the unfortunate youth, by which the vertebræ was cut completely asunder, and death all but simultaneously ensued.

Serious Accident. — On Monday an accident occurred in the new ball-room at Vauxhall Gardens to two men of the names of Robert Marshall and Joseph Cook. It appeared that they, with another man, were on some scaffolding, on which they had been employed in making alterations, when a portion of it gave way. They were precipitated to the ground, a depth of twenty-two feet, and on being assisted up, as they seemed to be suffering from severe internal injuries, they were conveyed to Guy's Hospital. Marshall had some ribs fractured, an extensive cut over the left eye, and the body much bruised. Cook had also some ribs fractured, the left lung being penetrated, which renders his case dangerous. The other man escaped with a scalp wound.

Disastrous Fire. — On Monday morning a fire broke out in the King's Head Tavern, Brook Street, Ratcliff. From inquiries made it appears that the fire was first discovered by a policeman, who raised an alarm and aroused the inmates from their slumbers; but with such violence was the fire progressing that very few of the residents were able to descend the staircase. A lodger in the house finding escape cut off, jumped from the top window and fractured his thigh, and was otherwise seriously injured. Another lodger jumped from the same window, but was not much injured. A third party got out of one of the windows and hung by his hands until a ladder could be procured, by means of which the individual was saved. Owing to the timely notice that was sent to the engine-stations very few minutes elapsed before the brigade engines reached the scene. Under the direction of the chief officers the firemen worked vigorously, but they were unable to get the mastery over the conflagration until the building was nearly destroyed; the furniture, pictures, and stock in trade all consumed. The total damage will amount to several hundred pounds.

Falling of a Railway Arch. — On Monday an inquiry was commenced before Wm. Carter, Esq., in the board-room of Bermondsey workhouse, as to the deaths of Frederick Messenger, aged 56, and Mary Thiselton, aged 44, who were killed on Friday the 18th inst. by the falling of the arch of the North Kent Railway in Russell Street. Some witnesses having been examined, who described the accident to have been occasioned by a rope connected with the centre of the arch becoming accidentally entangled with a passing cart, and the support of the arch being thus suddenly and violently withdrawn, the inquiest was adjourned till Monday next, in order to obtain the opinion of practical men as to the state of the works and the soundness of the materials of which they were composed.

Suicide of a Lunatic.—On Tuesday Mr. William Payne, the city coroner, held an inquest in the large hall of Bethlem Hospital, on the body of Sarah Fordred, late an inmate, who had committed suicide. Alice Crick proved that she had known the deceased about three months, as being an inmate of the above institution, and an occasional assistant in the washing-room. On Monday last witness and the several under-women were partaking of luncheon in the middle laundry, when they suddenly missed the deceased. Witness instantly ran to the washhouse, and saw the deceased standing on the top of a large copper which was then filled with boiling water. Witness called out, but before witness could reach her, the deceased jumped into the boiling liquid. Several men were immediately called in, and the deceased was taken out in about two minutes in a most frightful condition, and removed to the infirmary. She was extensively scalded from the neck downwards, and the skin peeled off the whole body. She was removed to the infirmary, where the usual remedies were applied; but she expired at five o'clock the same afternoon. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

Middlesex Sessions.—The June adjourned sessions commenced on Tuesday morning at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green, before Mr. Serjeant Adams. There are 156 prisoners for trial, of whom 127 are indicted for felony, and out of the whole number 108 could read or write well or imperfectly, and 48 were entirely ignorant of both those branches of education. The grand jury, after being sworn, were briefly addressed by the learned chairman, after which they retired to their labours.

The Dagenham Murder.—On Tuesday large placards were exhibited at all the station houses of the metropolis, and also posted in other places, offering a reward of 50*l.* for the apprehension of William Parsons, police sergeant, and Isaac Hickton, police constable, lately in the K division, charged with conspiracy and perjury at the inquest held at Dagenham, in the county of Essex, upon the body of George Clark, a police constable, who was brutally murdered on the 29th of June, 1846.

Determined Suicide.—On Tuesday the wife of a foreman in the St. Katharine Docks committed suicide under the following circumstances: —The deceased lived with her husband in Holmes Street, Stepney, and had been for some time past in a very low and nervous state. That morning her husband rose and went into an adjoining room for a short time, leaving his wife in bed. On his return a few minutes afterwards he saw her suspended by the neck to a rope, which she had made fast to a bed-post. He cut her down immediately, and called in a surgeon, who pronounced her to be quite dead.

Determined Suicide.—On Tuesday afternoon the wife of Mr. Masters, a pipe manufacturer, Clarendon Street, St. Pancras, committed suicide. Between three and four in the afternoon some person called at the shop, when, upon not obtaining an admission, they went to the husband. Upon being let in by a lodger, and not finding her in the parlour, he proceeded to the bedroom, where she was discovered with her head nearly separated from her body, and a razor was by her side. She has left two children, the youngest by her late, who is a second husband.

Serious Accidents. — On Wednesday a youth named James M'Gregor was employed on board the Victoria, belonging to Goole, and whilst in the act of ascending a ladder he missed his footing and fell a depth of twenty feet down the hold. He was raised up in an insensible condition, having received a severe scalp wound, dislocation of the clavicle, concussion of the brain, and was in such a condition that it was necessary to remove him to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he now lies in a very precarious state. Another accident occurred to a man named George Wright, a bricklayer, living at No. 25. Essex Street, Gravel Lane, Southwark. He was at work on the roof of a house, when he by some means lost his equilibrium, and fell into the yard at the rear of the building, whereby he sustained a fracture of the thigh and such other contusions that he was taken to Guy's Hospital.

Attempt at Suicide. On Wednesday a bookbinder, named John Hodson, who it seems had latterly been in a very desponding state of mind, was returning from the city on board one of the penny boats, and as the vessel arrived at Waterloo Bridge the unfortunate man made a desperate rush, and precipitated himself into the water. The boat was soon stopped, and the unfortunate man rescued. He was removed to Charing Cross Hospital, but remains in a very precarious state.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fatal Accident.—On Wednesday Mr. Baker held an inquest in East Smithfield, on view of the body of James Weller, a boatman in the employ of the Custom House. On Thursday the 17th, the deceased rowed a female searcher to a steam vessel, lying in the river off the St. Catherine Dock Wharf. He had landed the female on board the vessel, when, in returning to his boat, he slipped, and struck his head against the side of the steam vessel. He was rendered insensible, and immediately disappeared under the water. He was not recovered until the following Tuesday morning, when his body was discovered by a waterman in the paddle-wheel of the Shannon steam vessel, lying off Alderman Stairs. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

The Accident on the Great Western. — On Friday evening last week Mr. Farey, of Cow Cross, brought from the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington, the sheep which were destroyed the same morning by the accident which occurred to the up luggage train between Chippenham and Wootton Basset stations. There were seventy-three sheep, eight lambs, and one calf, every one of them having either a limb broken, or the body frightfully smashed.

Shocking Destitution.—During the last eight or ten days, Glasgow has presented a scene of destitution altogether appalling. In a vacant space of ground near Stockwell Bridge, on the bare cold earth, or perchance with the least sprinkling of straw beneath them, exposed to all varieties of weather, are to be seen scores of shrivelled and diseased creatures, chiefly emaciated women and children, some of them infants at the breast. On Saturday evening last were counted no less than sixty-seven individuals lying on this spot. On Monday a shower of rain had fallen, and many of the poor wretches had sought better shelter in the recesses of stairs and shop doors. But still exposed to the rains and dews of heaven, and the damps and colds of earth, there were about a dozen, some of them huddled in groups for warmth, some covered with a wretched mat, not a few (and these mere youths) with nothing over them. The hollow coughs that came from that den of misery, located in the centre of one of the wealthiest cities in the empire, told of the ravages that exposure and disease were making on their constitutions, leaving altogether out of view the moral and social consequences. Nothing can tend more to harden and render callous the feelings of a population than such scenes; and the sooner those victims of neglect are properly attended to, the better for all parties.

Jersey.—An attempt to assassinate a sergeant of artillery, named Watt, was made in Jersey, on the 18th inst., by a private soldier in the same corps. The delinquent fired a musket at his officer, but the ball only inflicted a slight wound. He immediately delivered himself up. His name is Shepherd, and he is the son of the late sergeant-major who was shot at Woolwich, on parade, by gunner Willes, a few years since.

Modern Superstition. — The cows of the farmers about Freshford were supposed, from a superstitious view of the poor of that part of Kilkenny, to be fairy-stricken. Their milk was said to be taken away by the "good people." Constable Peter Holmes detected a Mrs. Ellen Cody in the act of milking the cows at night, and so this fairy tale turned out to be a dull and criminal reality.

Case of Hydrophobia.—In February last a Maltese woman residing in Senglea was bit by a cat which some weeks before had been bit by a mad dog. She remained quite well until lately, when she suddenly felt unable to swallow, and very soon the horror of water and other terrible marks of hydrophobia came on, and notwithstanding all the efforts for her relief, she died on the 12th inst. Among other things the inhalation of ether was tried, probably for the first time in this disease. This is supposed to be the first case of hydrophobia which has ever been known in Malta.

Hints to Tradesmen.—A person of Jewish caste between thirty and forty years of age, of gentlemanly air, and showily dressed, last week visited the Regent Hotel, Leamington, and after leaving a bag containing one hundred and thirty sovereigns in the landlord's hands for several days, requested to have them on his departure, but suddenly remembered he had a remittance to make, and requested a cheque for 8*l.* in exchange for eight sovereigns, which was given; but the landlord, suspecting an intention to alter the cheque, gave notice to the bank, and shortly after it was brought back to him, having been cashed only for the right amount, but having evidently had a "" and a "0" inserted, which had afterwards (from the party being in some way apprised of the suspicion) been erased. A similar attempt was made upon a clergyman, but defeated by referring the stranger to the post office for a money order.

Free Church Missions.—On Wednesday a meeting, in behalf of the missions in connection with the Free Church of Scotland, was held at the Music Hall, Store Street, Bedford Square. Col. Anderson was in the chair. From the addresses delivered by the members of the deputation from Scotland, it appeared that the chief object of the association was, to give to the native youth of India a sound moral and religious education, and then send them forth as missionaries amongst their brethren. For this purpose they had colleges established, and also preparatory schools, several of the latter containing from 200 to 300 pupils. The association pursued a similar course in South Africa. The income during the past year, for the support of the missions, was above 8000*l.*, and the expenditure 7500*l.* At the close of the meeting a collection was made towards the sum of 20,000*l.* required for erecting additional missionary stations.

Assassination.—Two atrocious crimes have, within the last few days, been committed in the commune of Rieux (Oise). The first was the murder of a young and pretty miller's wife, who was killed by a musket shot from a concealed assassin, as she was returning home on horseback preceded by two of her servants. The man was not seen, and has not been since discovered, nor can any conjecture be formed as to who he is, or what could be the motive for the act. The second crime was the murder of a boy, seven years old. The wife of a journeyman carpenter named Rançon, on returning home after a short absence, found her child lying dead on the floor. Its face covered with a sack, on removing which it was discovered that he had been first strangled with a cord taken out of a drawer in an adjoining room, and as the place was robbed of a small sum of 12fr. 50c. and two gold chains, the inference was that the perpetrators of this crime were known to the child, and that they murdered him to prevent his denouncing them.

Curious Circumstance.—In the barn yard of Lettoch (Mr. Morrison's farm), near Beauly, a hen and a hen partridge are laying their eggs in one nest. Poor chuckis is robbed of hers every morning, but of course the partridge eggs are left in the nest, and quite a little war is waging betwixt the fowls for the privilege of sitting on them.

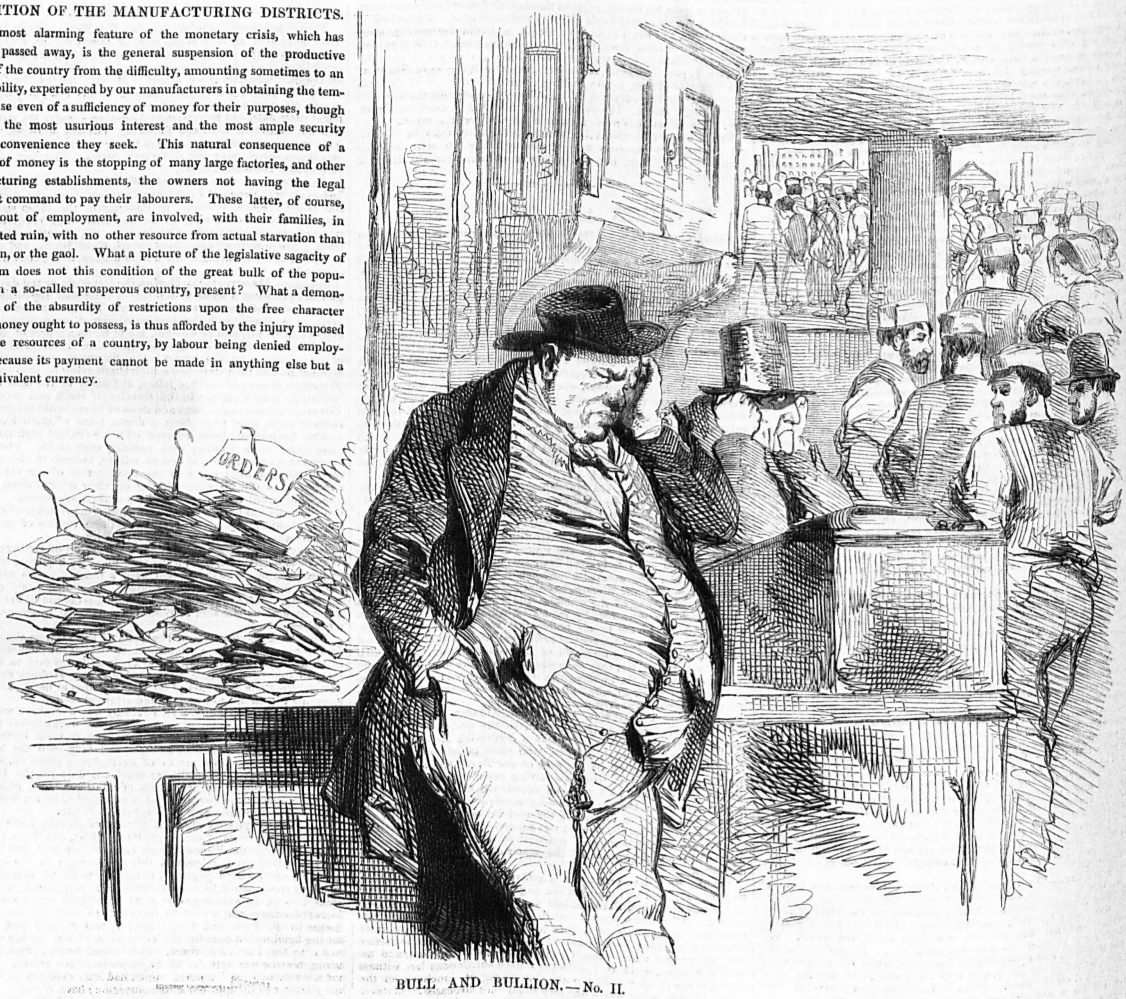
A large three-masted vessel, constructed at Bremen has received the name of Beckerath, from the name of the eloquent and liberal deputy of the opposition in the Prussian Diet. It is about to sail for South Australia, and carries a printing press for a German newspaper, which is to be founded at Adelaide by the German colonists.

Philharmonic Society.—The last concert for the season of this society took place on Monday last. The audience was numerous and brilliant; the programme, though containing little novelty, was in many respects first rate, including Mozart's Sinfonia in C, No. 6, Beethoven's Pastorale, his overture to Leonora, and Weber's "Ruler of the Spirits." The performance of these great works was almost extraordinary; the lights, shades, and characteristics of each movement being given with such articulate clearness. Time was, when the band fell short of the conception of its critical audience; but under the drilling of its talented leader it has made a progress that leaves the majority of the audience behind; and it will take some experience for them to appreciate the change as it deserves.

Ella's Musical Union.—The 7th meeting took place on Tuesday, and as usual could boast of the most select audience in the metropolis. The programme was rich and varied, including a double quartett (Spohr), quintett (Onslow), quartetts (Mozart and Beethoven), Septett (Hummell), &c. &c. Violins — Sainton, Joachim, Hellmesberger, Dellofire, Thirlwall; Viola — Hill; Violoncellos — Piatti and Roussellot; Contra Bass — Howell; Oboe — Barrett; Flute — Ribas; Corno — Jarrett; and Pianoforte — Mad. Dulcken. The performance throughout was of the most refined character, reflecting the highest credit on the taste and judgment of Mr. Ella and his admirable artistes.

CONDITION OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The most alarming feature of the monetary crisis, which has not yet passed away, is the general suspension of the productive power of the country from the difficulty, amounting sometimes to an impossibility, experienced by our manufacturers in obtaining the temporary use even of a sufficiency of money for their purposes, though offering the most usurious interest and the most ample security for the convenience they seek. This natural consequence of a famine of money is the stopping of many large factories, and other manufacturing establishments, the owners not having the legal means at command to pay their labourers. These latter, of course, thrown out of employment, are involved, with their families, in unexpected ruin, with no other resource from actual starvation than the union, or the gaol. What a picture of the legislative sagacity of the realm does not this condition of the great bulk of the population, in a so-called prosperous country, present? What a demonstration of the absurdity of restrictions upon the free character which money ought to possess, is thus afforded by the injury imposed upon the resources of a country, by labour being denied employment, because its payment cannot be made in anything else but a gold-equivalent currency.



BULL AND BULLION.—No. II.

BULL.—It is not my fault, my good fellows. I have laid in a good stock of cotton; the mill is in excellent condition; and I have plenty of orders. But BULLION the Banker will not let me have any money to pay your wages, although I offered him the best security. Last time he charged me so high a rate of interest, that it eat up all my profit. Now he refuses to give me any money at all, because, he says, some of our neighbours have ruined themselves by gambling; or, as he calls it, over-speculation.

TEN-POUNDER.—Why are *we* to starve for that? It's no business of ours;—nor his neither.

BULL.—I explained to him that money was not required for gambling. That a shower of rain, a fly on a turnip-leaf, a rotten potato, a speech in Parliament, the character of a minister, or any other trifling or uncertain thing, was quite sufficient. On the other hand, *money* is of no use unless applied in some way to the employment of labour. I also showed him that it was the want of money to enable masters to employ productive labour, that drove them to gambling, which could be practised without money, as late experience has fully shown. But he is making a profit out of us all by his monopoly, and will not give it up.

COTTON-TWIST.—Ah, Sir, we have never done any good since that old Jew came among us, as I have often told you. I wonder you do not drive him out of the parish.

TEN-POUNDER.—If you will stick by us, Sir, at the next election, we'll stick by you; turn Bullion and his Vermin out, and insist upon having *FREE TRADE IN MONEY!*

NATIONAL TESTIMONIALS TO BRITISH WORTHIES.

The present is a favourable moment to direct public attention to the liquidation of a great national debt due to the memories of many great men who figure in England's previous history, and whose genius and enterprise led them to take the first steps in the onward

MEDAL STRUCK TO COMMEMORATE THE REBUILDING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

NEWSPAPER

march of man's improvement, that has led to the prosperous and enlightened condition of the present generation. A feeling of gratitude, we are well pleased to observe, seems to predispose society to encourage every proposal made to honour, in a befitting manner, and as circumstances will best admit, the names of those British worthies, the success of whose first endeavour to establish some great instrument of progress is undeniably established, and to whom must be referred the development of the wonderful and extensive resources that form the basis of our social happiness and political greatness. The opportunity of expressing this veneration was not allowed to escape on the occasion of the opening of the New Royal Exchange in 1844, when the designer of the public medal on that occasion justly considered a portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham, the first originator of this great commercial convenience, would be the most appropriate expression of the enterprise and public spirit which has conducted our great metropolis from small beginnings to the eminence she now occupies. Faithfully, indeed, has the designer of the New Exchange medal discharged the duty imposed upon him. His production is an admirable exponent of a nation's gratitude to one whose disinterested zeal in the prosperity of his countrymen led him to project and endow the first exchange—a noble institution for the convenience and encouragement of the commerce of London. The task was evidently a pleasing one to the artist. The execution vies in excellence and ingenuity with the taste and good feeling evinced in the design. The head of Gresham on the obverse is supereminently beautiful, and the manner in which Wyon has expressed differences of texture is singularly successful. The pile of the velvet, the peculiar character of the cloth, and the thread of the point lace in the costume being as strongly marked and as easily distinguished as is the skin or hair of the portrait. Of the reverse, we shall only observe, that it represents one side of the great quadrangle of the new Exchange, with Lough's statue of the Queen, but on so small a scale that the only excellence it admits of is exquisite neatness, which it fully possesses.

Turning from the immediate subject of our illustrations, we take the opportunity to give in our adhesion and hearty support to the project now on foot to erect some fitting testimonial to the memory of Caxton, that great man, whose mind, superior to the circumstances around him, could contemplate the advantages to be derived from the printing art, and entertained just ideas of its value to posterity. The people of England, therefore, are deeply indebted to the poet-historian Milman, for the able manner in which he has suggested and advocated the claims of Caxton to a suitable monument to be erected near the scene of his former labours. The vast improvements, progressing and in contemplation, in and about the abbey of Westminster, afford an opportunity for this purpose which we trust will not be allowed to escape.

The circumstance of the very general feeling in favour of some testimonial to Caxton, has also encouraged similar proposals in favour of other benefiters and promoters of civilisation; and a few days back the "Times" devoted a leader to the claims of the aged Mr. Foudrinier, as inventor of the paper-making machine; and the same evening the "Sun" gave nearly two columns of its space to the subject of the lamentable and unaccountable neglect in which Thomas Grey, the propounder of our present railway system, is allowed to spend the latter part of his active and useful life. We are glad to see the turn which has thus been given to the discussion upon the merits and the claims of great men, from whose labours or thoughts the whole community are benefited. We wish to see the testimonial to

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Caxton fully and worthily carried out; but we trust, at the same time, the deserving of our own generation will not be left to pine in obscurity and poverty, until their removal by death rouses society to a sense of its loss; and justice then yields that homage which, living, was never allowed to cheer or comfort the too often rough and necessitous path of genius.

MEXICO AND ITS PEOPLE.

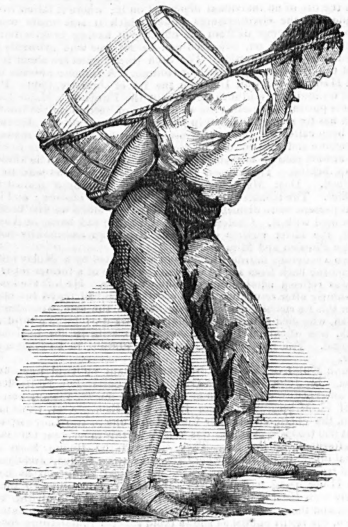
It appears to be the fate of some countries and nations to experience a peculiarly large amount of misfortune and vicissitude. Whether from their geographical position, the quality of their products, the character of their people, the nature of their climate, or all these causes combined, they are perpetually in a state of suffering or excitement; perpetually the sport of natural convulsions, foreign aggression, or internal discord. Spain and Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, and Persia are among the cases in point. Earthquakes, valanches, insurrections, and invasions have been their portion from

AQUADORE.

the earliest days of which we have authentic record. India and the West Indies have likewise had their share of calamity. Inundations, tornadoes, and ravaging disease in the latter; famine and hostile incursions from the north in the former, have numbered them among the countries from which the intending visitor at first recoils from an apprehension of sharing their afflictions. But all the misfortunes incidental to these and other territories are insignificant in comparison with the disasters for which Mexico has unhappily been celebrated. Originally consisting of chieftainships, or, as they were called, kingdoms, jealous of each other, treachery, war, and pillage were almost coeval with the creation of Mexico. Possessing in her very bosom lofty volcanoes, which even so late as the last century destroyed towns and villages, and even threw their ashes into cities 150 miles distant from the scenes of eruption, the inhabitants of large portions of the territory have been kept in perpetual apprehension of immolation. The invasion of the Spaniards under Cortes held Mexican liberty in suspense for upwards of two centuries; and their chief city, Mexico, originally built upon a swamp, has continued to be the abode of malaria and the source of pestilent disease; a catalogue of miseries unparalleled in the history of a nation. The expulsion of the Spaniards, a long career of peace, and the prosecution of commerce with the Old World, have enabled Mexico to partake of the general advancement of civilisation, and to occupy a position of some consequence in the family of nations; but a fresh misfortune has now befallen her in the encroachment of the United States, which every friend to humanity and the progress of the arts of peace must heartily deplore. Whatever the ultimate issue of the contest, Mexico has been thrown back half a century by the Texas quarrel; and as the people seem resolute to endure any extremity rather than yield to American demands, it is scarcely too bold to predict the utter annihilation of the republic, if the fortune of war, or the intervention of other powers, should not turn the scale in its favour. By the last accounts the Cortes had empowered Santa Anna to destroy the whole city of Mexico by fire rather than suffer it to fall into the hands of the Americans; a proceeding which, practised with success in Russia when Napoleon's cohorts sought winter quarters in Moscow, will be ruinous to a population whose whole subsistence is dependent upon the prosperity of the capital. The character of the Mexican people, influenced as it is by climate, has undergone but little change since the days of their kings and the reign of superstition and idolatry. It is true that we hear no more of the frightful sacrifices of human life which marked the coronations of the Montezumas; the introduction of Christianity by the Spaniards, cruelly as proselytism was enforced, has had its ordinary effects in softening the heart and dispelling the mists of ignorance. But all the ordinary features of Mexican character are unimpaired; what was written of the people seventy years ago may be predicated of them now. In person they rather exceed than fall short of the middle size, and are well proportioned. Their complexions are of a clear olive, their eyes black; their hair short, silky, and by no means abundant. Deformity of any kind is rare among the Mexicans, and their women are fair and beautiful, gifted with soft voices and an engaging manner. The constitutions of the inhabitants are sound, and their senses acute. They are temperate in their diet, though a passion for strong drinks is peculiar to the highest and lowest orders, and destroys as many persons annually as the endemic diseases of the climate. In other respects their desires are moderate. A Mexican seldom exhibits those transports of anger and frenzies of love common to other countries. They are patient of injury and hardships, and grateful for kindnesses; but by nature they are serious, taciturn, and austere. Under the Spanish yoke they exhibited alternations of cowardice and intrepidity, but since they have enjoyed political independence something of the daring and determined nature of their rude ancestors has returned to them.

Nature has been bountiful to Mexico. Her mineral productions are of great value and variety. She also produces diamonds and other precious stones, marble, jasper, crystal, *itzlli* (a most useful stone). Her extensive forests boast vast numbers of magnificent timber trees; flowers, fruits, and medicinal plants abound; the country is rich in grain and esculents. But the Mexicans are not rendered idle and supine by the bounty of heaven; they rather hold it a duty to improve the gifts so lavishly bestowed upon them, and have made much progress in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. Industry—at least as much industry as ordinarily marks the inhabitants of tropical climates—is the distinguishing feature of the people. The moderns are not as remarkable as the ancients for their skill in painting, sculpture, mosaic work, and metal casting; but they excel in manufactures of cloth, calicoes, silks, leather, hardware, and have lost but little of the taste and talent of their ancestors for architecture. Some of the finest specimens of the latter science are to be found in their bridges and aqueducts, of one of the former of which we are enabled to offer an engraving. A curious ceremony takes place on the occasion of *christening* the bridges, and we regret that we do not find any account of the *formulæ* in the recent works on Mexico. It is of course a Roman Catholic pageant, but in its details it bears some analogy to the ceremonials of the pagans.

CARNEDORE.



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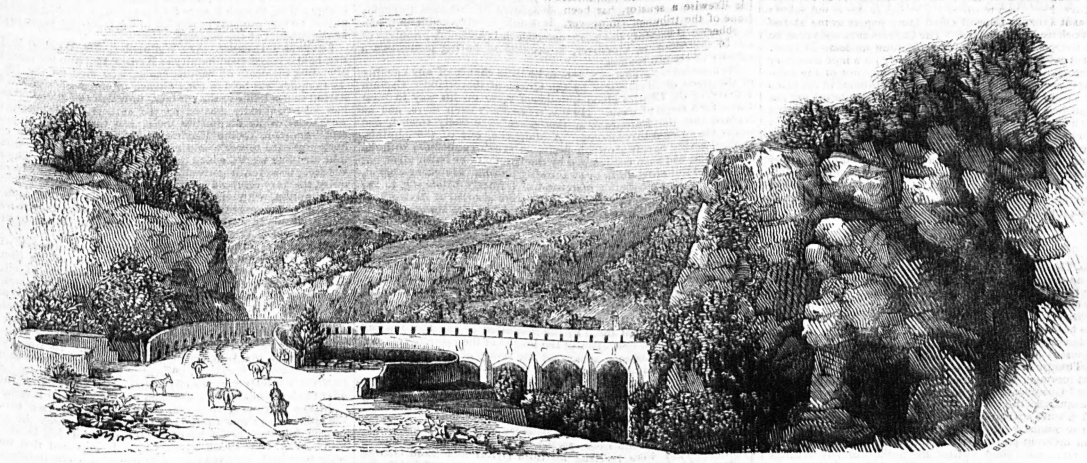

PUENTI NACIONAL, MEXICO.

UNITED STATES. — By the packet ship Henry Clay we have received papers to the 8th inst. The domestic news present little of interest, and there is nothing from the seat of war of a striking character. General Worth, at the last dates, remained quietly in possession of Puebla, and Santa Anna was said to be between him and the capital at the head of a considerable force. Another battle was expected. There had been no confirmation of Doniphan's defeat. A train of 120 mules had been captured by the Mexicans near Vera Cruz.

By the same arrival we learn that the Canadian Parliament was opened on the 2d inst. by its new governor. The "Quebec Gazette" says — "The latest reports from the quarantine station at Grosse Isle are unfavourable. There are thirteen hundred sick, and about thirteen thousand in forty vessels at the station. According to al accounts, death and starvation are nearly as bad at Gross e Isle as Ireland. The number of orphans is now ab out a hundred.

MEXICO. — The Congress had given Sa nta Anna instructions to set fire to and burn the whole city of Mexico, rather than that it should fall into the hands of the Americans. This information was extracted from an Havannah paper, which also gives a detailed account of the battle at Cerro Gorro, together with the taking of Santa Anna's dinner service of plate, his carriage, and 18,000 dollars.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.—Letters and papers had been received from Gautemala, from which it appears, that that state has erected itself into an independent republic, having withdrawn from the confederacy of the republic of Central America. Whether the other states will permit or recognise this or not, is yet unknown. It is the firm conviction, however, that they will not, and that another civil war will be the result of this act on the part of Gautemala.

MONTE VIDEO.—General Oribe continued to invest Monte Video, whose inhabitants were occasionally shot by his forces. An English quartermaster had been murdered, and the carcase of his horse sold for beef in the market place. Various opinions exist as to the intervention of the British and French authorities. A very general impression now prevails, that if those governments had not interfered, the troublesome affairs of the River Plate would have long since been settled. The French are much disliked by the inhabitants of Monte Video.

COCHIN CHINA. — The Cochin Chinese, like their kindred and neighbours, the Chinese, have come into collision with a European power. The following intelligence was published in an "extra," picked up by the Lady Mary Wood on her way from Hong-Kong:— "The French, determined to avenge the wrongs inflicted on the missionaries by the Cochin Chinese, wrote through the former admiral for redress, but received no answer. Accordingly the French ships of war Victor and Victorieuse proceeded to Turong Bay. A demand was sent to the King; but no answer being returned, on the 15th of April it was discovered that a conspiracy had been concocted to murder the French officers, on hearing which the commodore in the Victorieuse demanded that the leaders be given up. No notice was taken, but five Cochin Chinese corvettes and the forts were put in an attitude of defence. The French commodore then destroyed the five corvettes; thereupon the forts ceased firing next day, and the Victor and Victorieuse departed, to inform the French admiral in China of the result. The above, which is authentic, is all that is known of the affair, and is derived from an account of late occurrences taken from the narrative of the Bishop of Loo Choo, who was present, and is now on board the steamer Lady Mary Wood, en route to France with the news.

A BRAVE OLD OAK. — There exists in Normandy an oak tree called La Vieille-Chenesse, at Lettry, in Calvados. It is supposed to be the Nestor of the forests of Normandy. It is upwards of nine yards in circumference at its base, and is nearly hollow, though still crowned with verdure. A chapel in hewn stone has been constructed lately in the interior, where sixteen persons at least may place themselves. A *fete* is held around it every year, which is very attractive.

OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following is the summary of events which have taken place since the arrival of the last mail:—

The hon. company's steamer Sesostris, which at the date of the last despatch was feared to have been lost in the hurricane of the 20th ult., has made her appearance. The disturbances in the Goomsoor districts seem, for the present, to be quelled. Brigadier Dyce has been succeeded in the command of the troops in the country by Brigadier Campbell. There is nothing new from Lucknow. The conduct of the resident, Colonel Richmond, in promising their lives to the Affghans who attempted to murder the prime minister, has been a source of considerable discussion. The promise was given when the life of an individual depended on it; where it fallen from, the plea of the circumstances under which it was made would assuredly not exempt us from the obloquy of having broken faith; should it be acted on, two men will be set free who avowedly intended to commit a murder. The Sikh trophy guns are about to be recast to form a triumphal arch or column. A rumour prevails that Lord Hardinge will quit India on the 1st of January, 1848. Profound tranquillity continues throughout the Punjaub. Major Lawrence is putting in practice the same style of reform on the frontier which has for some time been in progress at the capital. Accounts have been called for, so as to permit an exact estimate to be made of the income and expenditure of Peshawur. The troops are to have their arrears paid up to them, and are not likely again to be allowed to fall behind. The tax on the marriage of widows was to be abolished. Dost Mahomed continues his operations against the Ghilkies. The troubles of the country seem to be abating; and it is not at present more disturbed than at any time since we first became acquainted with it. Cholera has been making sad havoc at Ahmadabad, the latest victims among the European community being Ensign Pitcairn and Miss Darby.

Two atrocious murders have been committed by a Malay sailor. On coming back from sea he went to the house of a former mistress, and was refused admission to reside with her. He left the house, and shortly after returning, found another man had taken his place. Upon this he stabbed the man, who died on the spot, wounded the woman, who died almost immediately afterwards, injured a third and fourth, one of whom lies in a dangerous state in the Jeejeebhoy Hospital. The man at once permitted himself to be made a prisoner.

Hong Kong.—This mail brings important political news from China. Sir John Davis with General D'Aguilar left Hong Kong with an expedition to Canton at daylight, on the 2d instant, consisting of H. M. steamer Vulture, H. M. brig Espiegle, H. C. steamer Pluto, the chartered steamer Corsair, and one or two Lorches, with about 900 troops. Nothing was known of this movement till late in the afternoon of the 1st. They captured the Bogue Forts and several others in the river, where 879 guns were spiked, and landed at the factories in Canton at 3 p.m. on the 3d, being out 36 hours from Hong Kong harbour. Sir John Davis communicated immediately with Keying, who waited upon Sir John at the British consulate, and though the object of the expedition has not been entirely known, the result published shows rapid success in obtaining redress for insult to the Queen, and concessions to the demands of Sir John Davis for greater convenience of trade and comfort to the merchants. The whole was concluded satisfactorily in a few days without loss of life to the British, and only one or two casualties to the Chinese, though every preparation was made to attack the city. The expedition returned on the 9th, having been absent one week and 12 hours. All has been quiet since at Canton, and a small force left at the factories, in case of any disturbance from the mob.

The following notification was immediately issued by Sir J. Davis for the information and guidance of British subjects in China:—

Government Notification.—His Excellency her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., has the satisfaction to announce that, at the last moment, and when actually awaiting the assault on their city, the Canton authorities have assented to his reasonable demands, and the impending ruin of this populous place has been happily averted. The following are briefly the heads of the new agreement:—

1. At the fixed period of two years from this day, the 6th of April, the city of Canton shall be open to British subjects. 2. Her Majesty's subjects shall be at liberty to roam for exercise or amusement in the neighbouring country without molestation, returning the same day, as at Shanghae, and any person molesting them shall be severely punished. 3 The aggressors on the two seamen in October last, and on Colonel Chesney and others at Fushan, on the 12th of March, shall be made examples of. The latter being already apprehended, will be brought to Canton and punished in the presence of persons deputed by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. 4. An adequate space on the Honan side of the river shall be granted on lease to British merchants and others, for the erection of dwellings and warehouses; and his Excellency will ascertain the site and extent before he quits Canton. 5. A site for the erection of a church shall be allotted on lease in the neighbourhood of the space now occupied by the foreign factories; and spaces for burial-grounds shall also be allotted at Whampoa. 6. The flying-bridge and another building between the two gardens shall be erected as desired, and sheds shall not be permitted against the walls. 7. For the better preservation of order, and for the general convenience, the river front before the factories shall be kept clear of boats. By order, A. R. Johnstone. British Consulate, Canton, April 6. 1847.

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

Cape of Good Hope.—Cape of Good Hope papers to the 21st of April inclusive have been received. The Caffre war is not yet at an end, nor does it appear likely to be for some time to come at least. Although much subdued, the hostile tribes carry on a bold desultory warfare, to the continual annoyance and pecuniary loss of the colonists. The new governor (Sir H. Pottinger) is prompt in his plans and energetic in his movements; but the Caffre depredators are not only not vanquished, but seem determined to maintain the struggle to the last. This lamentable state of affairs places the colony in a most unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. The governor is about to issue a proclamation, prohibiting the colonists at their peril from trafficking with the Caffre tribes, and persons contravening the order will be considered as being engaged in unauthorised and treasonable communication with the enemy. Lieut.-Col. Johnstone suggested that the restrictions should be relaxed, so as to allow the Caffres to obtain firewood, milk, &c. This has been granted.

FOREIGN.

France. — The Paris journals of Tuesday have arrived. Their contents are destitute of interest. The "Constitutionnel" has an article on the finances of France, in which it draws a very gloomy picture of the deficit, and of the means of repairing it. Our contemporary considers it impossible for the country to go on with ministers who have brought it to such a state.

M. Emile de Girardin was called before the Chamber of Peers on Tuesday, to present his explanations and defence. M. de Girardin repudiated the charge of intending or committing any offence or disrespect of the peerage, but admitted committing both against the ministry. The Chamber having heard this protest, resolved itself into a secret committee to give judgment, when M. de Girardin was acquitted by 134 votes against 60; majority 74.

Spain. — The minister of justice has addressed a circular to the law officers in different parts of the country, directing them to institute immediate proceedings against the authors of any writings calling in question the right of succession of the Infanta Luisa to the crown of Spain.

Portugal.—The Nautilus propeller arrived on Tuesday at Liverpool. She left Lisbon on the 15th, and brings news that Sa da Bandeira and the insurgents of Setubal have submitted and acknowledged the Queen's authority. It was announced on the 14th that they had surrendered their arms to Vinhaes and the allies conjointly. The Jackal war-steamer arrived same day from Oporto, with intelligence that the junta positively refused to submit, and had rejected the complete amnesty. The receipt of this account of the junta's contumacy would quicken Admiral Parker's movements, and it was believed that there would be no real resistance, and that upon the first serious shot being fired against the town they will surrender. Admiral Parker, it appears, has strongly recommended the government to urge Saldanha to listen to no representations whatever proposing an armistice, but to use his utmost endeavour without delay to enter Oporto. That city is at this moment effectually surrounded. General Concha's army of 10,000 to 12,000 men was close to Oporto, while Saldanha's and Casal's divisions, more than 8000 strong, were a few miles distant to the south of the Douro. The second Spanish General Mendez Vigo, was at Viana, thirty-seven miles north of Oporto. The bar of the Douro was blockaded by the combined squadron. The discount on bank of Lisbon notes had fallen to 1300, but risen since to 1800. The dearth of bread stuffs and consequent distress continue.

The "Diario do Goberno" contains Queen Donna Maria's proclamation to the Portuguese people, and her amnesty decree. The former is dated the 9th of June, and signed by the Queen and her ministers. The amnesty, which is dated the 28th of April, is extended to all offences committed since the 6th of October, 1846, all of which are to be buried in perpetual and absolute silence. All persons deprived of their titles or honours are to be reinstated in them.

It appears that on the 14th, Sir William Parker, with the British steamers, accompanied by the Portuguese, French, and Spanish vessels, entered the bay and harbour of Setubal, and summoned Sa da Bandeira and his troops to surrender under the conditions of the amnesty. Propositions were made by Sa da Bandeira, some of which were accepted and some refused. Among the latter was a demand that the troops should retain their arms. While these negociations were going on, in the course of the night of the 14th, the troops evacuated the town in separate parties, retiring towards the south, and Sa da Bandeira, Meleo Taipa, and about 200 men, surrendered to the allied forces.

The Junta of Oporto, after signifying their desire to accept the conditions proposed by the three allied powers, finally rejected them on the 12th instant. The blockade, which had been suspended, was renewed. Spanish troops, to the number of 12,000 men, were on their march towards Oporto on the 11th.

Belgium. — It is now certain that M. Rogier has been officially and formally entrusted by his majesty with the task of forming a new administration. The journals of his party add that he will have his list of the members of the new cabinet duly prepared before the return of the king from London, whither his majesty proceeded on the 20th inst. He will return, according to present arrangements, on or before Monday next; at all events, his stay will be a very short one. It is understood that his majesty's visit to England is not totally unconnected with recent events in Portugal. He is considerably better in health.

Switzerland. — The grand council of Tessino has pronounced against the Ultramontane League, and the deputies to be sent by that canton to the diet have received instructions to support all measures directed towards its dissolution. The French ambassador, M. Bois le Comte, has had an audience of the council of state at Lugano, at which, however, nothing took place to influence the decision of the council against the league. The canton of St. Gall has given a similar instruction to its deputies.

The grand council of the canton of Lucerne, in Switzerland, having charged a committee to draw up the instructions for the deputies of Lucerne at the Federal Diet, the committee has proposed that they shall declare that the state of Lucerne repels all pretension to intervention by a majority of twelve cantons in the affair of the Catholic league, and will oppose by force any attempt by the federal body to carry this pretension into effect.

Austria. — The High Court of Justice of Vienna lately pronounced judgment in the case of thirty-three soldiers, accused of high treason for participation in the Polish conspiracy of 1835. It acquitted seventeen, reserving however the right to prosecute them again if circumstances should render it advisable. The other sixteen were declared guilty, and condemned to death. The emperor, however, remitted the penalty of death, and ordered the Aulic Council of War to fix other degrees of punishment. This it has just done, by condemning the prisoners to hard labour in fortresses for eighteen, fifteen, twelve, and ten years.

The Austrian government appears to have taken alarm at the freedom of expression indulged in the Prussian Diet, for orders have been given that the "Prussian States Gazette," in which the proceedings of the diet are reported, shall for the future be prohibited.

Prussia.—The Diet, at its sitting on the 11th, rejected, by a majority of 391 to 139, a bill for replacing the present tax on slaughter-houses and toll on grinding corn by an income tax. All who spoke were in favour of the measure; but the Diet, by again refusing its assent, wished to make a marked indication of its resolution not to render its aid to the government until it had been invested with all the rights and powers of a representative body. Of eight princes of the royal family who took part in the debate, three voted with the opposition.

Russia. — Letters from St. Petersburgh bring news of the 20th of May from the Caucasus, to the effect that the Russian troops have obtained a new advantage over the Circassians. The Russians are represented to have had only some men wounded, whilst the mountaineers are said to have suffered horrible carnage, and great numbers of them to have been drowned in passing the river of Assa.

An unexpected circumstance has placed the Government on the trace of an association of robbers of high rank, who realised immense sums by defrauding the soldiers confined in the hospitals, or employed in the army of the Caucasus. Two lieutenant-generals commanding divisions, and several officers, are accused of the most infamous frauds, and have been committed to prison. A privy-councillor, who is likewise a senator, has been detected in frauds. A president of one of the tribunals, moreover, is accused of having committed a robbery of 146,000 roubles.

Madagascar. — There appears to be little chance of any opening of the trade of Madagascar by the Queen of that island. Captain Labury, of the Charles Heddle, touched there on his way to West Coast for a cargo of oxen. He was refused any oxen there, and he learned that the Europeans at that place were badly treated, and under the strictest surveillance. A Malgache, one of the administration, having openly shown a desire to renew connection with the Europeans, had been condemned by the Queen to be burnt alive, but he avoided this cruel death by swallowing poison. Malgache women, who had in their possession merchandise formerly belonging to the traders who had been expelled, and who were accused of having kept up a correspondence with them, were publicly sold to slavery.

POLITICAL INDICATIONS.

The Conservative Powers.—The "Augsburg Gazette" of the 17th instant states, on the credit of a correspondence from the Rhine, that the three conservative powers, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, have determined to prevent at any price, and even by means of an armed intervention, the explosion of a civil war in Switzerland, which might be brought about by the resolution of the Diet tending to expel the Jesuits, and dissolve the league of the catholic cantons. The same correspondence adds, that the policy of the French Government, in such a case, would be less decided.

THE COURT.

The King and Queen of the Belgians landed at Woolwich Dockyard, from the Garland steam-packet, from Ostend, on Wednesday evening. They were received by Lord Byron and Lord George Lennox. The royal party entered three of the Queen's carriages, which were in readiness in the dock-yard, and proceeded to town. Their Majesties arrived at Buckingham Palace at twenty-minutes before nine o'clock. The Queen and Prince Albert received their august visitors at the garden entrance.

THE CHURCH.

The Foundation-stone of a new Church for the district of Two-Mile-Hill, St. George's, Gloucestershire, was laid last week by the Rev. C. H. Johnson, the newly-appointed incumbent of the same. It is to consist of chancel, nave, and north aisle, with a tower and spire 124 feet high.

The Exterior of the new Church, Tewkesbury, dedicated to St. Mark, is now complete. The fitting up of the interior is rapidly proceeding. The consecration will take place in August.

The Bishop of Chichester has fixed his next ordination for Sunday, September 19.

Preferments.—Rev. J. Acres to Kenn P.C., Somerset, diocese of Bath and Wells. Rev. E. T. Alder to Bungay C., Suffolk, diocese of Norwich. Rev. J. Bedingfield, V. of Debenham, to be chaplain to Lord Henniker. Rev. D. Davies to Claverton R., Somerset, diocese of Bath and Wells. Rev. G. Eller, R. of West Winch, to be chaplain to the Marquis Cholmondeley. Rev. W. C. Fearon to Hunstanton V., Norfolk, diocese of Norwich. Rev. H. E. Havergal to Cople V., Beds, diocese of Ely. Rev. W. H. Massie to St. Mary-on-the-Hill, Chester. —Rev. E. Mercer to Trinity C., Wakefield, Yorkshire, diocese of Ripon. Rev. J.P. Oliver to Stoke Damerel C., Devon, diocese of Exeter. Rev. J. Sanders to Ripponden P.C., Halifax, Yorkshire, diocese of Ripon. Rev. R. Willan to St. Mary P.C , Barnsley, Yorkshire, diocese of Ripon.

RAILROADS.

The Trent Valley Railway is to be formally opened by the directors on Saturday next, the 26th inst. A sumptuous *déjeuner* is to be provided for the invited guests at Tamworth, and it is expected that Sir Robert and Lady Peel will be present on the occasion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rustic Honesty.—The "Observateur des Pyrénées" states that as the servant of a farmer at Bagis Beast (Hautes Pyrénées) was felling a tree, his axe struck an earthen pot in the middle of the trunk and broke it. A number of square gold pieces immediately fell out. The man went and informed his master, who hastened to the spot, and collected, it is said, a quantity of gold of great value. The servant received 1000fr. from his master for his honesty.

Ingenious Swindling. — It is the usage of Parisian tradesmen to address to all persons whose banns of marriage are officially published circulars, containing offers of merchandise of all descriptions. A brace of clever swindlers have just contrived to take advantage of this custom. A short time since a notice was published at one of the Mairies of the marriage of the Vicomte Adrien de J—— with the Countess Hermingarde de K——, and the same notice was repeated in the church by the curé of the lady's parish. Immediately the Parisian tradesmen obtained the addresses of the bridegroom and bride, and pressed on them their offers of service. The viscount lived in a splendid apartment in the Rue de Provence, and the fair countess occupied an apartment in a hotel of the Faubourg St. Germain, under the tender care of an affectionate mother. After a great many entreaties the viscount graciously consented to purchase a splendid set of diamonds and a silver table-service from tradesmen in the Palais Royal and the Place Vendôme; from other persons he accepted five horses, a coupé, one of the carriages called Américaines, household and personal linen, a complete wardrobe for himself and his domestic, and a splendid corbeille for his bride. The lady on her part also made several very extensive purchases. Neither, however, undertook to pay before the conclusion of the marriage, the viscount pleading that, having only a paltry income of 20,000 fr., he first required to finger the 1,000,000 fr. fortune of his future wife, and the 300,000 fr. which his parents were to advance him towards the expense of setting up an establishment. Bills, however, were offered and accepted. A few days after the tradesmen were much surprised to discover that the viscount and countess, and the mamma of the countess, had all suddenly vanished. Inquiries being set on foot, it was discovered that the viscount is a Greek, who had been expulsed from a watering-place for cheating at cards, and that the countess is an actress lately engaged at the Théatre des Variétés. The worthy couple are, it is believed, at Baden-Baden or Homburg.

Fire in Liverpool. — A most destructive conflagration broke out on Tuesday night on the premises of Messrs. Jump and Son, Vauxhall Mills, Vauxhall Road. Police officers were immediately dispatched for assistance. Six engines were at the scene of devastation in less than a quarter of an hour and rendered very valuable assistance. The premises, which are about ten stories in height, and completely crammed from the basement floor with Indian corn and meal, were soon enveloped in flame, and but a very short period elapsed before the flames attained the top of the building. Much alarm was experienced in the vicinity, there being many buildings but newly erected, besides a large distillery, at one time dangerously threatened from the complete mass of flame which burst at periods from the burning pile, which in less than an hour was reduced to a mere shell. From the immense weight of iron work at the top it was suspected that the frame work would burst; and should this have occurred, it is fearful to surmise the destruction of life that might have ensued. Messrs. Jump are insured in several insurance offices. About an hour after the commencement of the above another alarm was given of a warehouse in Mason Street being on fire, but which fortunately was quickly extinguished.

An Awkward Dilemma.—On Saturday evening, a French gentleman, while swimming across the Serpentine river, was seized with cramp, and some gentlemen on the bridge, perceiving his distress, raised the cry of "Boat." The boatman immediately rowed to the spot, when the foreigner, almost exhausted, endeavoured to get into the boat, but, to the utter astonishment of those present on the bridge, the boatman refused to let him get in, saying it was all "gammon"—that he could reach the shore well enough. The Frenchman struggled on, and did reach the shore; and then in vain tried to prevail on some person to bring his clothes to him, but without success. He was about to walk over the bridge, when a policeman threatened to take him into custody if he attempted to cross the bridge naked, though it were for his clothes? Having got his clothes at last, he very properly proceeded to the receiving-house to complain of the conduct of the boatman.

Coroner's Inquest.—On Wednesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., coroner, held a lengthened inquiry at Kensington, into the circumstances attending the death of Samuel Stone, who died on the 7th instant. The inquiry was held in consequence of the mother of the deceased having sent a letter to the coroner, in which she alleged that her son had been unkindly treated by the authorities of the Kensington workhouse, while an inmate there, and that he had unjustly been sent from there to the Hammersmith police-court on a charge of having refused to work, and committed to hard labour on the tread-mill for three weeks, which had occasioned his death. The evidence adduced, however, negatived these charges, and after a protracted inquiry, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased had died from consumption, with disease of the heart and pleura, from natural causes," at the same time expressing their opinion that he was not in a fit condition to work when committed to hard labour for 21 days in the House of Correction.

Exchequer Records.—The following circumstances will show the importance of these records. Mr. Welch, of the Comptroller General's Office, was required to frame an account of all moneys advanced by government to the City of London, on bonds, for the rebuilding of London Bridge, and of all repayments and payments of interest. Mr. Welch was assisted by Mr. Black in making the necessary searches; and it appeared that the sum of 1250*l.* (due in respect of one loan of 50,000*l.*), which ought to have been paid on the 3d of January, 1830, had never been paid. In consequence of this discovery, that sum, which had been totally forgotten at the time, but afterwards believed and asserted to have been duly paid, was paid into the Exchequer by the city chamberlain, on the 16th June, 1846, after the lapse of sixteen years from the time when it became due.

Joseph Ady. — A summons was heard on the 18th inst. before the judge of the new court at Whitechapel, in which the notorious Joseph Ady was the defendant, on the plaint of Mr. G. R. Dodd, a solicitor, of New Broad Street, City. It appeared that the latter, some time back, received from Ady one of his circulars, promising, as usual, some valuable information on the receipt of a fee of 1*l.*, which was afterwards paid to him on his giving a receipt in writing, coupling with an undertaking to return the money in case the promised information proved erroneous or useless. In return for his fee Joseph sent the plaintiff a number of papers, consisting chiefly of lists of unclaimed dividends, all of which were utterly useless to the plaintiff, who, in consequence, demanded the return of his money. This being refused by Ady, the summons was taken out, and the judge, after hearing Ady's solicitor, decided that the money should be repaid to the plaintiff, with all his expenses, within a week from the hearing of the summons.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. T., Oxford, *will have opportunities of judging in the course of next week. The town will decidedly benefit by the meeting of the British Association.*

A Subscriber. *A post office order payable to the secretary is the best form. The post-office delivery proves the receipt.*

A. B., City. *The force of a pile engine varies according to the soil. It must be a very loose sand that will admit of a pile being driven 15 feet at once. Our correspondent must have been wrongly informed.*

George. *The one horse beats the other; but it does not win the race. The bet is off.*

E. D. *We would willingly comply with our correspondent's request, but have no knowledge of the lady he alludes to.*

A Farmer. *Wool is deteriorated as we increase the physical development of the sheep. The wool becomes long and coarse.*

F. T. S. *An intelligent engine driver ought always to accompany a railway commission to enquire into the causes of accidents.*

A. B. 104 deg. of heat is sufficient to hatch eggs.

R. M. *Try again. The experiment requires the glass to be well dried. The least moisture interferes with success.*

T. P. *is thanked for his sketch.*

12467. *A postmaster returning a letter once posted would be liable to dismissal.*

G. F., Banbury. *The size of the cartoons at Hampton Court are 15 feet by 10.*

R. H. B. *In the library of the British Museum. Doomsday Book was printed by the Record Commission.*

C. West. *Consult Harding's shorthand.*

W. S., Walsall. *About the middle of July. The day is not yet announced.*

C. J. *The Duc de Bordeaux is, we believe, in Milan.*

Y. Z. *must pay the costs if the injunction goes against him, whether he defends the case or not.*

W. M. *The acting secretary of the Geographical Society is Dr. Humble.*

The strictures of G. S. F. *upon Gesner's History of New Brunswick, recently reviewed in our columns, are rather the objections of a partizan than of an impartial judge as to the merits of that work. But above all, we scorn the indirect invitation to wound the feelings of the author by any allusion to the stupid joke attempted at his expense by some* gentlemen *of Fredericton.*

Walter. *We have not seen the pictures to which you allude.*

B. C. D. *You must apply to the secretary of the National Debt Office. We have no means, excepting by a similar reference, of determining the point about which you seem interested.*

A Country Cousin. *To your first query, apply at Tom Redman's; to your second, the London Catalogue is more comprehensive than any others.*

R. C. J. *The livery worn by a servant is the property of his master, and when the servant quits he should leave his livery behind him.*

H. S., Ormskirk. *We think well of Mr. Boddington as an artist. Our correspondent's selection we have no doubt was a judicious one.*

M. White. *The only literary man we know of the name is Dr. Madden, the author of the "United Irishmen."*

The Pictorial Times

London, Saturday, June 26. 1847.

THE WEEK.

Symptoms of the languor ordinarily antecedent to dissolution begin to manifest themselves within the walls of Parliament. The "counting out" at an early period of the evening is of frequent occurrence, and when a question happens to enjoy the distinction of a division, the numbers seldom furnish evidence of anything like a full attendance. Some members find Jenny Lind an attraction too powerful for the public interest, and others deem it prudent to be occasionally among their constituency, preparing the way for electoral operations. The only measure of the week meriting prominent notice is the withdrawal of the Railways Bill, "amidst much laughter and cheers." Mr. Strutt avowed that his motive for the withdrawal was the inability of the Government to contend with the strenuous opposition that would be made to it. A similar bill, however, is threatened next session. The Irish Railway Bill will be proceeded with on Monday next, when the second reading comes on. Mr. Muntz has been defeated in his attempt to obtain a committee to consider the duties on the importation of copper, with a view to their reduction. His motion was negatived by a majority of 59 to 19.

The House of Lords has been almost exclusively occupied with ecclesiastical matters. The Church Temporalities Amendment Bill, the object of which was to obtain the restoration of the bishopric of Kildare, has been withdrawn, and the Bishopric of Manchester Bill has passed through committee. In opposing the former, the Marquis of Lansdowne said the bill could not pass into law without disturbing the arrangement entered into fourteen years since. "The whole Protestant population of Ireland would not exceed that of two English sees that he could name, and scattered as it was, he thought the existing number of bishops sufficient for the duty. Convinced that such a measure would endanger the peace and security which had been the result of the bill of fourteen years ago, he would move as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months."

The Church of England cause has gained something by the withdrawal of Mr. Cardwell from the competition for the representation of Oxford. The separation of the Protestant votes into two parts—the one supporting Mr. Cardwell, and the other Mr. Round—had placed Mr. Gladstone in a probable majority. The friends of the seceder are now free to vote for Mr. Round, and so to defeat the Tractarian.

The foreign intelligence is, on the whole, of an interesting character. Yielding to the conditions imposed upon her by the three Powers, the Queen of Portugal has proclaimed an amnesty to all persons implicated in the recent insurrection. Her Majesty takes great credit to herself for her generosity, and announces that she has resolved to convoke the Cortes, and proceed to the elections when submission shall have been duly made. From Spain, we learn that the formation of a Narvaez ministry is in contemplation; and, as if this were not sufficient ground for fresh discord, the return of the Queen Mother is talked of. The affairs of Greece and Turkey are on the eve of settlement, the intervention of the potent Prince Metternich having been accepted by the Porte. Matters do not improve in Buenos Ayres; the blockade by the united forces of France and England is continued. The Paris papers continue to be occupied with the Girardin and Cubières affairs, both of which, it was expected, would come to a practicable termination this week. The last intelligence from Mexico is, that the Congress had given instructions to Santa Anna to burn the whole city rather than let it fall into the hands of the Americans.

The Overland Mail brings very important news from China. Sir John Davis, after carrying forbearance to its extremest length, found it necessary to take hostile measures to bring the Chinese to their senses. Accordingly, leaving Hong Kong with General D'Aguilar, two or three war steamers, and 900 troops, he proceeded to Canton, capturing the Bogue Forts *en route*, and destroying 879 guns. Arriving at Canton, Sir John obtained instant satisfaction from the Chinese authorities, and it is believed that trade will now be carried on without obstruction.

As a matter of minor domestic interest, we may mention the dissolution of the British and Foreign Institute, founded by Mr. Buckingham. The causes of this calamity are stated to be, the inadequacy of the subscriptions to meet the annual expenditure, the bad situation of the institute, and the want of an imposing edifice that might vie with other clubs and institutions; the prejudice created against the institute by "certain unfounded misrepresentations of wide circulation and influence," the desertion of the earliest members, and the non-payment of a large amount of the subscriptions. Mr. Buckingham and his son appear to have worked hard, and to little personal advantage, in upholding the interests of the institution, and they are thanked accordingly.

THE CURRENCY AND THE PROTECTIONISTS.

What will the promised measure of Lord George Bentinck or of his friend be, with reference to the legislation of 1844, and the vicious principle of the Act of 1819? This is a question of the greatest moment at the present juncture. Our fears are excited by the reports at present rife, that Lord George has committed the arrangements of the bill to be introduced into the House of Commons to Mr. Baring, who certainly made some excellent remarks in objection to the existing law, but who will, it is to be feared, proceed, in what he has to propose, upon the principles indicated in the pamphlet just published by his relative Lord Ashburton.

No man sees more clearly than Lord Ashburton the absurd action of the bill of 1844, which he thus describes—

The last notable settlement of this endless controversy was by the Bank Charter Bill of 1844, and the great leaders on both sides of the House of Commons are resolved to defend it, in spite of the unfortunate fact, that on the first occurrence of what is called a crisis, the failure is apparent in the evidence of a state of embarrassment and difficulty never exceeded. Mere speculative reasoners defend their theories with sufficient obstinacy; but men who are, who have been, or who expect to be ministers of states, cannot so easily afford to be in the wrong, or to confess themselves to be not infallible. It is, therefore, stoutly maintained in the House of Commons by the leaders of both parties and their numerous partisans, that, look about you as you may for the cause of our difficulties, the last charter of the Bank, with its whimsical restrictions and provisions, was an act of absolute wisdom; and if it be hinted that it has failed upon the very first experiment, the answer is ready, which during nearly half a century that I have now watched these questions has invariably been given by every successive minister, that the stupid Bank directors—those scapegoats so conveniently at hand—have spoilt the wisdom of the legislature. * * * * Now, my object in appearing before the public is to endeavour to maintain, with as few words as the case will permit, the opinion I gave when the Charter Act was before the House of Lords, that the expectations entertained of this infallible panacea were unfounded, that it would only work in fair weather, when restrictions of all sorts are inoperative and immaterial—that it could not fail to break down under the first difficulty—and that it is, in fact, a serious aggravation, if not indeed the actual cause of the distress we now experience.

His lordship further states that—

The nature and extent of these embarrassments are too notorious for it to be necessary to dwell upon them at any length. A very short time ago the interest of money was at 2½ and 3 per cent. Everybody found it difficult to employ their capital; now nobody can obtain it for the best security under 8, 10, or even 12 per cent. The stagnation of the most legitimate trade is complete; the manufacturer stops his works; the minister is obliged to double the interest of his Exchequer bills, and is still at a loss to give even a decent appearance to public credit; while Mr. Brown, a merchant of the first credit and character, representing South Lancashire, tells the House of Commons, "that the alarm and want of confidence were such that orders for human food to the United States and other countries were in many cases countermanded, prudent houses not choosing to risk their credit by being drawn upon, until they should see what steps Government might take to restore the healthy action of trade." On the other hand, orders for the manufactures of the country cannot be executed, by which we were to be enabled to pay for this food, because the entire stagnation of the circulation prevented the ordinary operations of credit by which alone such transactions can be conducted. There is no class in a country, where the machinery of its economy is so complicated, who do not suffer under this strange state of things, from the richest capitalist to the poorest mechanic who lives by his daily labour.

It is however, unhappily, too well known that Lord Ashburton, though, in his public appearances, he gives the force of a case with clear perception and great experience, generally drops into a spirit of concession before he closes, that has the effect of neutralising all he had previously advanced. Thus, for instance, after proceeding, through the greater part of the pamphlet in which he shows that the reliance on a gold base to our currency is impracticable and mischievous—that the functions of capital and currency should never be confounded in considering a monetary question, that the act of 1819 was erroneous in principle—and that were the circulating medium placed on a sound and sufficient basis, there would be abundant means of employing the industrial operations of the nation, his lordship exhibits his dangerous candour by a series of objections to railway investment, and, as will be seen by the following passages, descends to absolute drivelling. Again, observes his lordship:

The subject of the present commercial and financial distress could not with any propriety be dismissed without taking into consideration some other circumstances with which it is intimately connected. Among these, the enormous demand of capital for railroads stands foremost. There can be no doubt that the extensive engagements of these gigantic adventures, which have been suffered by successive administrations to grow up without the slightest attention to the proportion of their wants to the means of the country, are a material, probably a principal, cause of our monetary difficulties.

The writer here appears to lose sight of the fact altogether, that money is something separate from either capital or wealth, that it is in fact, as the noble lord elsewhere observes, "but a shadow" of capital—"the small change by which the transactions are liquidated," and which of course does not, in any respect, inhere in the public works on which it is employed.

Another instance of the same class of inconsistency is to be seen in the manner in which his lordship, so needlessly, gives a sneer at a body of men who have honourably persevered against that monstrous act of injustice—the act of 1819. We refer to the Birmingham economists. It is true that these gentlemen hinge their objections more on restriction upon the quantity of money than upon the importance of consulting the quality of the national circulation, for which we contend, namely, that it should be issued by the Exchequer, and bear the authority of the Crown on the face of it; that it should not be of intrinsic value, but be convertible into gold, or any other commodity, at the market price of such commodity. But still the views of these monetary economists are practical and useful to the cause of truth and justice, and deserve to be respectfully treated even in high places.

It is singular that, in proportion to the abstruse nature and inherent difficulties of a subject, men are apt to be positive and dogmatical in their theories, undaunted by adverse experience and repeated disappointments. The various schemes for regulating the action of banks have been propounded with unhesitating confidence, and pronounced to be unfailing, although every real trial of this great practical problem proves that it still remains to be solved; and even the, to me, always unintelligible theories of the Birmingham school of philosophers are still maintained with perseverance by persons of great ability, who seem unconscious that, beyond the circle of their own town, the whole world is against them.

Now, what is it for which the Birmingham economists contend? Why, for the repeal of the Bank Charter Act so condemned by Lord Ashburton, and for an enlarged issue of notes under legislative authority, including, as a provision for the absence of gold, which Lord Ashburton desires, and in accordance with a former recommendation of his lordship, the use, among others, of one pound notes. Let us see what the noble lord himself proposed as means of relief in 1825—just that for which the assailed economists contend as having been useful, and indeed which, as his lordship well shows, saved the country in 1825. Thus remarks Lord Ashburton in accordance with the views of those of whom he complains,—

The necessity and pressure were purely domestic: what was wanted was something which everybody was disposed to trust as a substitute for what everybody distrusted; and the paper of the Bank of England answered in such a state of things the purpose as well as gold: it may be said to have done so even better, as being more transmissible, and reaching more readily and rapidly the points where it was wanted.

In this state of things the remedy for the difficulty was obvious and unanimously agreed to by us. Although the Bank had no specie left, a large additional issue of notes was made, and about 1,500,000*l.* of those of 1*l.* which were accidentally found to be in existence were circulated; the relief was immediate, the country received a circulating currency in which everybody *had entire confidence*, and the useless gold was returned to the Bank. The notes by this proceeding were increased from 19,748,000*l.* in December, 1825, to 24,479,000*l.* in March, 1826; and having served to relieve the pressure, they gradually subsided before the end of that year to their ordinary amount again of 19,951,000*l.*, while the bullion in the Bank was successively increased by this increase of paper in opposition to the theory of 1844, which presumes from such cause a necessary diminution.

In illustration of a remark we made in the outset, as to his lordship's proneness to damage, if not to destroy, what he has powerfully proved by uncalled for admissions, the noble lord thus concludes a pamphlet which, but for these objectionable passages, would, as a record of his individual opinions, have been a valuable contribution to the "just currency" cause.

I could not treat this general subject without again recording my opinion about a silver standard, but I cannot recommend that it be acted upon till the opinions of the best public authorities change, for I must admit that they are generally against me. I trust that the country will not for a long time see this question proved by the distresses of war. The political horizon is calm and quiet enough at present, and I may at my age fairly hope not to outlive the reign of the gold standard.

It is hardly necessary to notice at any length the proposals, from some quarters of no great authority, of returning in England to the circulation of notes under 5*l.* I cannot see that any relief to our large dealings could result from such small expedients. This measure could only tend to drive gold coin out of the present circulation, and confine it to the coffers of the Bank; it would give little facility in the circulation of our millions, while it would largely promote the trade of forgery. It could only be during a total suspension of specie payments that small notes would be wanted, but in the event of such a misfortune they would be indispensable.

We will only observe, with reference to the last paragraph, that, according to his Lordship's own showing, one pound notes saved the country in 1825, when there was no Bank Restriction Act.

Our hope for early success, however, springs into exercise when we recollect in what terms Lord George Bentinck impressively finished a powerful speech directed against the legislative act of 1844, in the recent debate in the House of Commons. We are confident that the Noble Lord never uses emphatic language without meaning to sustain it. After describing the complete failure of the measure, his lordship concluded with words which ought not to have been quoted except to record a most solemn, nay, an asseverating determination of purpose: thus observed his lordship, with reference to the Act of 1844, in the parabolic language of our blessed Saviour (Luke, xiii. 7.)—"Behold these three years I came seeking fruit on this fig tree and find none; cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground."

We understand that a petition to the House of Commons, from the merchants and bankers of the city of London, is in course of signature, asking for important changes in the principle of the Monetary Act of 1844. From what we have heard, we have reason to conclude that this petition will represent the experienced difficulties of the classes only from which it emanates. In all probability, it will propose a joint standard of silver and gold, and the investment of the Government with a power to authorise the Bank to extend their issues on Government securities; but the manufacturers, traders, railway proprietors, and agriculturists of the kingdom will soon find that this will be a very insufficient change for *their* purposes. Restriction is the bane of our existing system. Provision for safety is all which a Government has a right to interpose. As well might Parliament attempt to restrict the quantity of potatoes, or of wheat, that should enter into the market of London, as to put a limit to the quantity of money for a growing and an adventurous population like that of Great Britain. Statesmen may contrive as they will; political economists may dictate with all the aspect of wisdom; but to this it will come at last, that the royal prerogative must be exerted once more, and Parliament must recommend to the Crown the creation of sufficient conventional money, in accordance with ancient usage, to represent the annual taxation of the kingdom. This may be done in the form of Exchequer notes of convenient amount, say one pound and upwards, not bearing interest, and receivable, of course, in payment of taxes. This would constitute a sufficient legal tender money, with silver for small change, and then gold might be allowed to find its market price in such currency.

Were this done, all would move on prosperously for the nation; capital would flow into employment; industry would be rewarded; and *England would be herself again.*

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL, K.C.B., K.H.

THE HEROES OF THE SUTLEJ.

One by one the distinguished soldiers to whose gallantry and professional skill the country is indebted for vindicating British honour in Affghanistan and repelling invasion by the Sikhs, are returning to their native land to reap the reward of their toil, privation, and exposure in accumulated honours and an old age of ease. The papers have announced the arrival of Major-General Sir George Pollock, who came a passenger in Messrs. Smith's superb vessel the Marlborough. Sir George was the commander of the retributive force sent against the Affghans by Lord Ellenborough in 1842, and after defeating the troops in the passes and at Istaliff he destroyed a part of Cabul, released the British captives, returned triumphant, and received the honour of knighthood and a valuable government office (a membership of the supreme council) as his immediate reward. He will, we have no doubt, be fêted by the East India Company, but at present the health of Sir George is very precarious. Of poor Sir Wm. Nott, the contemporary of Sir George Pollock, we have often spoken. Later still we have alluded to Sir Harry Smith, who, as one of the heroes of the Sutlej, is to this moment receiving homage from his countrymen. Sir John Littler has been rewarded by a *provisional* succession to the first vacancy in the supreme council. There remains but Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell to notice and reward. It was very recently expected that he would have arrived in England by one of the first mails from Egypt, and preparations were made for his reception at Southampton by the municipal authorities, who had paid so much appropriate attention to Sir Harry Smith; but it seems the government cannot yet spare him, and he has therefore yielded to the request of Lords Hardinge and Gough that he would remain for the present in India, and command the Cawnpore division of the army.

Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell is an officer of rare distinction. He entered the British army as a cornet in April, 1800, and rapidly advancing through the grades of lieutenant and captain, became a major on the ever memorable 18th June, 1815, where he was so severely wounded in charging a square of infantry as to render the amputation of the left arm necessary. He had previously been wounded at the battle of Vittoria. His services extended all through the peninsular war. He was at Corunna, the Pyrenees, Pampeluna, Orthes, Torbes, and Toulouse. After a long period of inaction he went to India in 1837 with his regiment, the 3d, or King's Own Light Dragoons, and on the despatch of the expedition to Affghanistan in November, 1838, he was appointed to command a cavalry brigade. Serving with great honour he returned to India, and was subsequently employed in the Gwalior campaigns of 1842, crowning his services by a series of dashing exploits upon the banks of the Sutlej. We have great pleasure in being able to offer a likeness of one who has deserved so well of his country.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

On Friday, the 18th of June, this society, whose objects are to aid and promote Scottish charities in London and elsewhere, and also to preserve the national costume, held their annual festival at the London Tavern; Robert Hepburn, Esq., the president, in the chair, supported by B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., and Captain Charles Forbes, and John Boucher, Esq., the vice-president, acted as croupier, supported by Capt. Allan and Capt. Middleton. There were also present Mr. Rose, Mr. Hastie, Mr. Burnie, Mr. Low, Mr. Ross, Mr. Marsden, Capt. Kerret, Capt. H. Smith, R.N., Capt. Brett, Dr. Bury, Mr. George Bain (the hon. secretary of the Highland Society, Mr. Mackie (Secretary of the Royal Highland School Society), Mr. Hector Rose, Rev. Mr. Fisher, Professor Cull, Mr. J. Murray, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. Wylie, Mr. Gray, Mr. Paterson, Mr. M'Lure, Mr. Johnston, and numerous other staunch friends and supporters of the society.

About 150 gentlemen in all sat down to an excellent dinner provided in Messrs. Bath and Breach's best style; the fare was of the best and choicest, especially the "Haggis," to which full justice was done. The hall was appropriately decorated with shields and spears, with various armorial bearings, and draperies of clan tartans; the tables were ornamented with vases of beautiful flowers, conspicuous amongst which were the emblems of the three countries; while the platforms, crowded with beautiful and elegantly dressed ladies, enhanced the attraction of the scene. Her Majesty's piper, and the juvenile band of the Caledonian Asylum, preceded the company to the table, playing "Highland Laddie;" they also, in the course of the evening, played several pibrochs and Strathspeys, to which Highland reels were danced by some of the gentlemen present, and four of the juvenile pipers in Highland costume. During the evening, also, Mr. Guiness' excellent band played favourite national airs, and Miss Birch and her sister delighted the company with a selection of Scottish ballads. After the usual loyal toasts, several appropriate to the occasion were introduced by eloquent speeches from Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Boucher, Mr. B. Bond Cabbell, &c., and at a late hour the company separated, delighted with the evening's agreeable entertainment.

We were pleased to hear the president allude to the prosperous state of the society's affairs; most heartily do we wish them success in their laudable endeavours in the support of charity, and the preservation of national characteristics.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY, JUNE 19. 1847.

THE COMPANY ENTERING THE BANQUETTING HALL PRECEDED BY HER MAJESTY'S PIPER (MACKAY) AND THE JUVENILE BAND OF THE CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.

"In towery dimness, gothic, vast, or grand,
Behold! her palaces of learning stand."

"Wastes that slumber in eternal snow."

POLAR SCENE FROM CAPTAIN JOHN ROSS'S SECOND VOYAGE, AND GIVEN IN ILLUSTRATION OF HIS PAPER ON THE RESCUE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Oxford, a city of colleges, is the selected home for the present year of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. It is proper that it should be so; and from the somewhat associated character of the place of the assembly with the objects of the learned *savans*, whose annual reunion at Oxford it is now our province to record, is perhaps owing the somewhat mitigated hostility of some portions of the press, which have previously expressed opinions and arguments against the soundness of the principles upon which the association is founded.

The arrangements for holding this, the 18th meeting, were completed on Monday. The first general meeting took place on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when Sir R. J. Murchison, the president of the previous year, resigned the chair to Sir Robert Inglis, the president for the present meeting. In doing so, Sir R. Murchison said, that there was a very fair matter of congratulation in the proceedings of the association during the past year, accompanied as they were, likewise, with the reminiscences of its first visit to Oxford. He was glad to be enabled to recognise in the room the presence of representatives of the science of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and France. Amongst the latter he could not but feel satisfaction in announcing the name of M. Le Verrier, whose astronomical reputation was European. After a year of very satisfactory interest, he had great pleasure in resigning his seat to his successor. Sir Robert H. Inglis, who, attired in his robes as Doctor of Civil Laws of the University, then delivered the preliminary address, which occupied nearly two hours. At the conclusion, the Marquis of Northampton proposed, and the Chevalier Bunsen seconded, a vote of thanks to Sir Robert H. Inglis, which was carried by acclamation. The scientific business of the sections commenced as usual on Thursday morning, at their several meeting rooms; and the evenings, with the exception of Saturday and Tuesday next, are appropriated to scientific discourse. On Saturday (to-day) there will be a promenade and conversazione at the Radcliffe Library, which will be open on Tuesday for the exhibition of microscopes and microscopical illustrations. On Thursday evening, the Rev. Professor Baden Powell will deliver a lecture upon shooting stars; on Friday evening Professor Farraday will describe his recent researches in dia-magnetism; and on Monday evening H. E. Strickland, Esq., will deliver a discourse on the natural history of the dodo and other allied birds. The concluding meeting will be held on Wednesday, June 30, at 3 o'clock, when the proceedings of the general committee, and the grants of money sanctioned by it, will be stated. On Sunday the Bishop of Oxford will preach at St. Mary's, and by a singular coincidence the subject of the sermon, which is from a bequest to be preached on that day, is "Humility in literary and scientific inquiries." A room for the exhibition of models, philosophical apparatus, natural and artificial products, &c., is open during the week at the Divinity School. Amongst the distinguished visitors, whose presence is expected, is his Royal Highness Prince Albert, whose attendance at the sectional meetings is confidently announced for next Monday, and for whose accommodation preparations are being made at Exeter College, the rector of which, Rev. Dr. Richards, is one of his private chaplains. It is also currently reported that he will, on this occasion, be accompanied by her Majesty, who will stay at the seat of the Archbishop of York, at Nuneham. Amongst other illustrious visitors are enumerated the Prince of Canino, the Chevalier Bunsen, the American minister; Count Rosen, deputed by the Crown Prince of Sweden to exhibit some elaborate maps executed by the latter; Professor Struve, the eminent astronomer; Dr. Laugberg; Baron de la Fresnage; Professor Van der Hoeven, of Leyden; M. de Verneuil; Professor Nillsonnu, of Lund; and M. Major, who is now in this country, deputed by the Norwegian government to make inquiries concerning lunatic asylums in England, &c. Every intellectual resource of Oxford in the various halls, museums, and gardens of the different colleges, with the libraries, &c. will be devoted to the members of the association during the week. The Duke of Marlborough on Saturday throws open Blenheim Palace and gardens for inspection, including the private and kitchen gardens, hothouses, and pineries, &c. The Great Western Railway Company will also on Saturday convey members free to their great central station at Swindon, for the purpose of inspecting their extensive works. They have also arranged special trains both for London and Bristol, which will leave Oxford after the termination of the evening meetings. The members are extensively accommodated at the different colleges; and there will not, as has been the case on many previous occasions, be any exorbitant charge for lodgings to be complained of. The reception room for inquiries and information is at the town hall.

At the general committee meeting on Monday, at the town hall, after the minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, the general and financial reports were heard and adopted. The financial report showed a balance in hand of 169*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, whereas, at the commencement of the year, there was a debt due to the treasurer of 125*l.* The whole property of the society, including cash in hand, consols, books, and apparatus, was estimated at 5929*l.* 15*s.*, the last year's estimate being 5200*l.* A resolution of a previous meeting of the committee recommended the reunion of the sections for mechanical and physical science, and a motion to that effect was proposed by Mr. Taylor, but the numbers for and against being nearly equal, the subject was postponed. With regard to the invitation from Swansea, at the meeting of 1848, the secretary read the report of Mr. Phillips, who had been deputed to make inquiries on the spot as to the accommodation which could be afforded, showing that although Swansea could give facilities for the business of the meeting, it was doubtful whether it could provide hotel accommodation for a very large meeting. The presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries for the several sections were then appointed, and the secretary having announced that 569 tickets had been taken up, the meeting adjourned till Saturday evening.

FINE ARTS.

Prince Albert presided on Tuesday afternoon at a committee meeting of the commission for promoting and encouraging the fine arts in the rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. His Royal Highness arrived at the new palace at a quarter before three o'clock, attended by Colonel Bouverie.

Exhibition at Westminster Hall. — The public exhibition of the oil paintings and other works of art intended for the decoration of the new palace at Westminster is appointed to commence on Monday next.

Statue of the Queen. — The marble statue of her Majesty, executed by Mr. John Gibson, R. A., at Rome, has arrived from Leghorn in the St. Katherine's Docks. It was landed on Tuesday by Messrs. M'Cracken, to whom it is consigned, and was removed on Thursday to Buckingham Palace.

LAW.

House of Lords.—Marquis of Tweeddale v. Murray.—The Lord Chancellor moved the judgment of the house in this case. This was a suit to determine whether a lease to endure for three times nineteen years, and during the life of a person then in being, with a covenant that the heirs of the tenant for life should remove themselves by the Whit-Sunday following his decease, meant that they should continue to have an interest in the land till that Whit-Sunday, or, in other words, to be tenants of the land till that time. His lordship was of opinion that no interest was created, but a mere licence given to enable the family of the tenant for life to remove. The lord ordinary had held that opinion, the Inner House had reversed his decision. The decree of the Inner House must be reversed, and the judgment of the lord ordinary re-established.—Judgment accordingly.

Bail Court, June 23. — Rowland v. Samuel. — This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a silversmith, residing in Regent Street, against the defendant, a watchmaker in the city, to recover damages for an alleged malicious arrest, on a charge of conspiring with others to defraud the present defendant, and also charges plaintiff with perjury. Sir Frederick Thesiger, Mr. Watson, Q.C., and Mr. Mellor, for the plaintiff; Mr. Montague Chambers, Q.C., and Mr. F. Jones, for the defendant.

It appeared that a son of the plaintiff's, named Thomas Rowland, was in the habit of dealing with the defendant at the time he was in business in Leadenhall Street, in the course of which disputes arose that were referred to arbitration, before Mr. Greenwood, who gave his award in favour of the plaintiff; and some time afterwards the defendant indicted the plaintiff, and others who gave evidence before the arbitrator, for perjury; on the trial of that indictment at Guildhall, Lord Denman stopped the case, his lordship being of opinion there was no evidence against the defendant, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." In support of the plaintiff's case, two of his sons and several other witnesses were called. At the close of William Rowland's evidence,

Sir Frederick Thesiger informed his lordship that the defendant Samuels had said to the witness, as he was leaving the box, "You perjured villain, I will have your life."

Mr. Justice Erle, addressing the defendant, said he felt it to be his duty to commit him for contempt of court. It was necessary to protect witnesses from any annoyance at the time and after their giving evidence. His lordship said he was determined to vindicate and uphold the authority of the court.

The cause then proceeded, and after a number of witnesses on both sides had been examined, Mr. Justice Erle summed up.

The jury, after a short consultation in their box, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 900*l.* The jury, after the verdict had been recorded, expressed an opinion that the defendant, who had been committed, might be ignorant of the rules of the courts of justice, and probably, therefore, his lordship would order his release.

Mr. Justice Erle said he had anticipated their wishes, and had sent an order for the defendant's discharge.

Criminal New Court. — The Queen v. Hardey. — Mr. Parnell, on behalf of the prosecution in this case, moved that process issue forthwith. The grand jury had found two true bills against the defendant, a member of the Irish bar, for having, with another person since deceased, fabricated one and altered another deed, with intent to defraud an insurance office of upwards of 4600*l.* The defendant, being about to receive a sum of 2000*l.* from an assurance office, was preparing to leave the country, and, therefore, the learned counsel moved that, in addition to the warrant being issued, heavy bail should be required for the defendant to meet and answer the charge. Mr. Commissioner Bullock granted the application. The bail to be, the defendant in 500*l.*, and two sureties of 250*l.* each.

Robbery by a German Countess.—*Fredericka Asyé* was indicted for stealing ten sovereigns, the property of James Thomas Roberts, in the dwelling-house of Eleanor Russell. The facts of this case have been already detailed in the police reports. The prisoner was found "Guilty," and sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

POLICE.

Southwark.—*Abraham Kelly*, a fashionably dressed young man, was charged with robbing his ready furnished apartments. Mrs. Pearce, of No. 14. Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road, stated that the prisoner and a woman whom he called his wife came to lodge at her house a few months ago. On the morning of the 1st inst. they both absconded, and on examining their room she discovered that it was plundered of the sheets off the beds, besides other articles of furniture. She did not see the prisoner until the previous day, when she gave him into custody near Snow Hill. George Bright, of 54. Dorset Street Salisbury Square, said the prisoner lodged at his house, and robbed him of several valuable articles of furniture. The prisoner was committed.

Bow Street —Mr. *Thos. Smith* commercial traveller, was brought up in custody of Sergeant Morton, charged with embezzling various sums of money, amounting to over 1000*l.*, the property of his employers. From the testimony of Morton, it appeared that for some time past he had been on the look out for the prisoner, and having ascertained that he was stopping at Evans's Hotel, Covent Garden, he proceeded there, accompanied by another officer, to take him into custody. Having also learnt at the hotel that he was at that time in his room, he went upstairs and knocked at the door. The prisoner immediately opened it, and Morton seized him, upon which the former put his hand into his coat pocket and drew out a pistol, but the officer by great exertion disarmed him of it. He had scarcely done so, when the prisoner drew forth a second pistol, which the officer also succeeded in seizing, and secured his prisoner. Upon subsequently examining the pistols, it was found that they were fully loaded with ball, and caps on ready to be discharged. A clerk from the office of Mr. Hobler attended for the prosecution, and applied for the transmission of the prisoner to the city, where the offences were committed. The prisoner was consequently ordered to be taken before the lord mayor.

LITERATURE.

The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties. Illustrated by Female Examples. By G. L. Craik. Knight's Monthly Volume.

Of the many very valuable works for which the public is indebted to the judgment, fine spirit, and indefatigable labour of Mr. Charles Knight, the present is by no means the least interesting, or the least important in its probable effects upon the humbler classes of female society. How Hannah More, Elizabeth Smith, Elizabeth Hamilton, and Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, came to be eminent, must always be a question among those of their countrywomen who, with laudable aspirations, are surrounded with obstacles to the gratification of their ambition. They will find that if there be no royal road to humble distinction, so is there no impediment thereto so great which perseverance, patience, and resolution will not overcome. Mr. Craik writes smoothly and pleasantly. His introductory matter is exceedingly good; but it strikes us that, in his enumeration of successful female authors, he has scarcely taken sufficient account of the modern living writers, whose labours cast as much honour upon the age as upon themselves. The Martineaus, Stricklands, Howitts, Jamiesons, &c. are worth at least a passing word in such a work, even though their pursuit of literature and the advancement of human good may not have been much obstructed.

A New Universal. Etymological, and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language. James Gilbert.

Five more parts of this truly valuable work have just been issued. The great abundance of words which it comprises serves to show how incomplete is every lexicon that has gone before it. When finished it will comprehend more matter than the largest folio Johnson, although many of the words in every day use are carefully excluded! The explanations are excellent: brief, yet clear and comprehensive.

Bradshaw's Monthly Railway and Steam Navigation Guide. Bradshaw, Fleet Street.

It were almost a work of supererogation to speak of a publication now so generally known; but as the season has arrived for running about the country on pleasure excursions, we cannot forbear recalling the brochure to general recollection. Mr. Bradshaw evidently takes great pains to collect precise information of the changes which occur in the hours of the departure and arrival of trains and steamers, and he has lately added an improved map, which we know by experience to be valuable for its accuracy.

Voices from the Mountains. By Charles Mackay. W. S. Orr and Co.

Mr. Mackay is embued with a fine poetic feeling, and, what is better, is master of the art of wedding verses to popular themes. In these days when mere versification is a drug, and the finest poetry is scouted unless it turns upon the business of life, it requires some ingenuity to enlist readers for fanciful effusions. Mr. Mackay, therefore, wisely confines his muse to practical purposes, and sings of the poor man's wrongs, the "proud man's contumely," the insufficiency of capital punishments, the value of piety, &c. We have seen some of the most powerful stanzas in Douglas Jerrold's Magazine, and are glad they have not been allowed to share the fate of most periodical articles.

The Civil Wars of Rome. No. CXV. of Knight's Weekly Volume.

This is the fourth series of Mr. Long's new translation of Plutarch. Cato and Cicero are the subjects of the present number. Mr. Long's translation has the merit of freedom from the quaintness of the earlier translations. It is a fine specimen of pure Saxon.

The Natural History of the Ballet Girl. By Albert Smith. David Bogue.

Like the "Natural History of the Gent.," this is partially a reprint from "Bentley's Miscellany," with the advantage of being cleverly and copiously illustrated. The "Ballet Girls" ought to be very much obliged to Albert Smith. He has chivalrously fought their battle, and removed a number of erroneous popular impressions regarding their ordinary habits of life. Every *flaneur* who obtains access to the wings and the green room will bear testimony to the general truth of the sketches.

Free Trade in Money and Food for the Million. By a Manufacturer. London: Sherwood and Co. 1847.

In this little penny pamphlet is contained a striking *exposé* of the real nature of the Peel-engendered incubus that presses on the energies and resources of the nation.

> The metallic money and bank notes constitute but a small portion of the whole currency, perhaps not more than one-eighth or one-tenth; so that while we may have a circulation of about 50,000,000*l.* in metal and bank notes, we have probably 400,000,000*l.* or 500,000,000*l.* bills of exchange. Allow me to observe, that the bill circulation is as essential to the prosperity of trade, as is that of the other descriptions of money; and, indeed, in the absence of other money, the bill circulation ought rather to be increased than diminished. But what says the law? The law says to the Bank of England (the other banks labour under similar restrictions) you may issue 14,000,000*l.* of notes, which shall not be based upon gold, but upon the Government Debt and other securities; you may also issue a further amount of notes beyond the 14,000,000*l.*, but against whatever you so issue, you must deposit bullion to the amount.
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> Under this regulation, then, let us suppose the circulation of bank notes to be 20,000,000*l.*; the Bank, in such case, must have 6,000,000*l.* bullion in store. Suppose, with this state of things, that the trade of the country is in a tolerable condition—*i. e.* that prices, profits, and wages are fair, and the labouring classes well employed. Suppose, that at such a time, gold should become an article of great demand in any foreign country—what would be the consequences under this absurd system? Why, the law says to the Bank, you must find gold for your notes whenever required: therefore, the bullionists begin to draw gold from the Bank to supply the foreign demand; and this continues until the Bank, becoming alarmed lest she should be drained of gold, immediately "puts on the screw," as it is termed, *i. e.* begins the refusal to discount the bills of merchants and traders, however rich and substantial they may be, because the moment her notes have been paid in the form of discount, they may be brought in for gold, and thus increase the demand for gold instead of diminishing it. Hence bills cease to be drawn, and as these form by far the greater part of the circulation, the principal medium through which trade is carried on is pushed out of existence. In this way, then, the circulating medium of the country may be reduced, not only to the extent of two or three million, but to the extent of two or three hundred million, below what it was before this financial operation commenced. It must be remembered, that when the circulating medium is thus reduced, there is no corresponding diminution in taxation—the income of the national creditor remains the same—you have about 1,000,000*l.* a-week to pay in taxes, and perhaps 150,000*l.* or 200,000*l.* in poor rates; and it unfortunately happens that the poor rates increase when there is the least money to pay them with.

Again, after mentioning the fact that the population of this country increases at the rate of 400,000 annually, and alluding to the shortsightedness of politicians, who never thought of making any provision for this natural increase, our author proceeds to say:—

> Now, when you find men acting in this manner, which appears to be so contrary to what you are in the habit of calling common sense, you begin to feel inclined to look a little into the motives of the actors; and however much you may have been disposed to give them credit for purity of intention, honesty of purpose, wisdom, and forethought, you at length begin to doubt whether you have acted wisely in placing reliance upon them, and power in their hands to deal as they think fit with your interests; and you further think that they must have some other object in view which is at variance with those interests. Now, what can this object be? You have seen that no provision is made for an increased population.
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> Keeping this in view, let us be as charitable as possible. Let us suppose that the increase of population to be (as is most probable) in geometrical progression; and that production also increases in geometrical progression, but in such a ratio that the produce is quadrupled while the population is doubled: at this point we shall probably arrive in a very few years. But how is this increased amount of produce to be disposed of? this four times the present amount, while there is to be no more money to purchase with? Here is the rub—must not this four times the amount be sold for the same amount of money, and must not prices, profits, and wages, therefore, come down to one-fourth?
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> Is not this as plain as the sun at noon-day? And are we to suppose that the authors of the present currency system have shut their eyes to this view of the subject? I say that they have not; they have done the thing with their eyes wide open; and I will prove, with your permission, the truth of my assertion. In the first place I would enquire, who are the parties to be benefited by so large a reduction in prices, profits, and wages? Not the operatives, manufacturers, and merchants certainly, for they are the parties who make and sell the goods. It must, then, be that portion of the community who are purchasers, but not producers; and these are the fundholders and others who live upon fixed money incomes paid to them out of the taxes, and which incomes will purchase a quantity of goods larger in proportion to the reduction in price. I will suppose a case in illustration.
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> Thirty years ago I made lace, for the making of which I obtained 3*s.* per square yard. Suppose it had been allotted to me to pay a certain individual his portion of the taxes, and that amounted to 3*s.* a week. It is plain that by making one square yard of lace, I could earn as much as would discharge my weekly obligation to the party. Very well, time passes on; I am still paying the 3*s.* weekly as before: but how many yards of such lace must I now make to earn the 3*s.*? Why, in consequence of the reduction of wages which has taken place in the interval, I must make, instead of one yard—how much do you think? why 108 yards; and if the tax receiver be a lace consumer, he will get at the rate of 108 yards for what he formerly got one yard! Who then receives the benefit of low prices? Has this tax-receiver done anything towards improving the lace machine? No! but by the operation of the laws which reduce prices, he is made the gainer at my expense.

Finally, after comparing our exports and imports in 1812 with those of 1845, "the manufacturer" demonstrates the loss of the nation in our foreign transactions during the interval has been 50,000,000*l.*, and which is solely to be attributed to the advantage given to the foreign trader by the profit which the currency laws enable him to make by exporting our gold rather than our manufactures. Well may he conclude with a paragraph which we heartily commend to the practical attention of every one interested in the happiness and prosperity of his country.

> A most favourable opportunity now presents itself to the constituencies of England. Parliament is about to be dissolved. Let the Currency Question be the test for the fitness of candidates to represent you in Parliament. Reject all those who will not support
>
> A FREE TRADE IN MONEY.

THEATRES.

Adelphi Theatre.—The new piece, called *Title Deeds*, just produced at this theatre, is from the pen of Mr. Peake, who exhibits in it his usual dexterity in contriving stage situations, and working up a strong melo-dramatic interest. The hero of the "comedy," as it is somewhat debateably called, is a cabman, who, having got hold of a box containing cash and papers, left in his vehicle by a passenger, takes possession of the contents, urged chiefly by the instigation of his mother in-law, a woman of slack morals, who believes in special providences, sees thieves in candles, and luck in cinders. The money which the cabman thus finds enables him and his family to retire into the country. In the meanwhile, however, conscience has made cowards of them all, particularly of the aforesaid mother-in-law, who, in a state of imbecility, and haunted with harassing fears of discovery, has concealed the chest in a neighbouring ruin, and with it the deeds, of which no use could be made by the cabman. The merchants to whom the box belongs are reduced to great emergencies by its loss, and offer a considerable reward for its restoration. The gnawing disquietude of the cabman, enforced by the honest importunities of his wife, is at length the means of giving the owners a clue to the discovery, but the crazy old woman seems to have hid the box beyond all redemption, and dies in a state of madness, without disclosing the locality. The spot is, however, accidentally pitched upon by means of a drawing made by a young lady, who, sketching at the time the old woman buried the box, included her in the picture, leading by the identity of the figure and costume to a suspicion on the part of the wife of the repentant cabman that the whereabouts of the box is not far off. Search proves the accuracy of the supposition, and the deeds being found the cabman recovers his peace of mind; and the folks, whose prospects have been placed in peril by the loss of the documents, are made happy. The piece has been received with every mark of approval, and there is a probability of its remaining for some time in the Adelphi bills. It admits of diverting acting; besides which the moral—teaching the inconvenience of "driving out of the right road," as the cabman has it—is wholesome. The literature is not of a very high order, but it is well studded with jests, of a kind not easily overlooked by the audience.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Dissolution of Parliament.—The session will be brought to a close on or about the 15th of July, and Parliament will be dissolved on the day following the prorogation.

M. Delebecque, director of the "Personnel" in the Department of Public Instruction, has tendered his resignation to M. Guizot.

Hanover, June 16.—Count Kielmansegge, who filled the office of minister of war, has retired on a pension, and has been succeeded by General Prott.

The sale of horse-flesh has been permitted in Hanover, and thousands of poor people exist on it. It is sold in many places, ready cooked, at 1½d. per pound.

On Saturday week, Miss Woolford performed her tight-rope dancing on a rope stretched *across* the river Ouse, near the Waits, St. Ives.

On the 13th, the residence of the Count de Goerlitz, at Darmstadt, was burnt down. The fire broke out in the chamber of the countess, who perished in the flames.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Mr. Hullah's music-hall, in Long Acre, was performed on Monday, under the presidency of Lord Morpeth.

Two Harbour Island vessels arrived at Nassau, West Indies, with 300 jugs of quicksilver, saved from the wreck of the Tweed. They would have saved more had they not been driven off by Spanish men-of-war.

Stuttgard.—The illness of the Emperor Nicholas is attributed here to the anger which he felt at the discovery of a breach of trust by a high military dignitary.

The Baron Humboldt, who has been very dangerously ill, is much better, and we have reason to hope this illustrious scholar will soon be restored to health.

In the late poisoning case at Carlisle, the coroner's jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against John Thompson, who was committed for trial.

A fire broke out lately at Tatavala, one of the suburbs of Pera. Three hundred houses were burned. A subscription is being made for the sufferers.

Lord Cowley has taken possession of the houses and ground at Therapia, with which he has been presented by the Turkish government.

Hamburgh, June 17.—It is the intention of the senate to found a university in this city, and a committee has already been appointed to draw up the plans.

The Prince Royal of Bavaria is appointed inspector-general of the Bavarian army—a post vacant by the death of Field-Marshal the Prince de Wrede.

Her Majesty's Accession.—Monday was kept as a holiday at the law offices on account of her Majesty's accession occurring on the previous day.

The Government of Louis Philippe in 1847 receives in the public treasury about one million of francs *per diem* more than the Government of Charles X. collected in 1830.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between France and Naples, in virtue of which the ships of both nations will be exempted from tonnage reciprocally in the harbours of the two countries.

Madrid, June 10.—The accounts relative to the corn crops in different parts of the country are very satisfactory, and the price of corn had fallen considerably in many of the markets.

The Guild of bakers at St. Petersburgh have, at their own expense, sent over to this country ten master bakers, with instructions to offer their services, gratis, for showing their process of baking brown bread from coarse ground rye-meal.

On Thursday, the 17th inst., for the first time since her return from Naples Queen Maria Christina received the Spanish legation at her hotel in Paris.

Modena.—On the 12th, the Duke and Duchess de Bordeaux visited the Duchess of Parma, the widow of Napoleon, and were at that date still with her at Parma.

The Right Hon. Richard Pakenham, the British minister at Washington, is about to return from the United States on leave of absence.

On the 14th, being the anniversary of the battle of Marengo, a colossal statue of Napoleon was inaugurated on the field of this great victory.

Spain.—The government has secured payment of the first instalment due on the quicksilver contract, and has forwarded it to the army of Portugal.

Paris.—A camp is to be formed this year at Compiègne, and contracts have been made with the farmers for the use of such parts of their fields as will be required for its site.

A Currency Reform Association has been formed in Paisley. The members allege that their community has peculiarly suffered from the "pernicious workings of the present system."

Mereworth.—In this fertile district the corn of all sorts is looking well. Fruit will be an average crop. Potatoes up to the present time promise well.—*Maidstone Journal.*

The cantons of St. Gall and Tesino, in Switzerland, have given directions to their deputies in the diet to vote for the dissolution of the league of the Catholic cantons.

An inquest was held on Tuesday on the man who was killed on the Chichester and Portsmouth line on Friday last. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Russia.—The Trans-Caucasian provinces have been ravaged by locusts. The quantity was so immense that the people collected them in heaps, covered them with straw, and burned them.

The Lords of the Treasury have commanded that all public works presented for at extraordinary baronial sessions shall cease and determine on the 15th of August next.

Donizetti, the composer, is about quitting the asylum where he has some time been confined, and will henceforth reside in Paris, under the care of his nephew.

County Registration.—On the 20th, and to the end of this month, persons may send claims to the overseers for insertion in the county lists.

The sum subscribed towards the Irish Relief Fund at Bombay amounts to 9300*l.*, upwards of 22,000*l.* having been collected throughout India.

An ordonnance issued by the King of Denmark on the 9th takes off the prohibition against the importation of playing cards, on the payment of a duty of 3*s.* a pack.

Memorial of Caxton.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has forwarded the sum of 25 guineas to promote this object.

The births and deaths for the last week are thus given in the registrar-general's return:—Births, 1178; deaths, 978.

The Emperor of Russia intends shortly to leave St. Petersburg for Kiew. It is uncertain whether the emperor will repair to any one of the German spas this summer.

Cod Fishing.—This fishing is still far below an average. It is feared that this branch of industry will be a failure this year, as the season is now nearly done.

Vast preparations are making in the town and neighbourhood of Northampton for the approaching show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

The Installation.—A subscription has been entered into to provide some suitable feast for the working classes immediately after her Majesty's visit to Cambridge.

The Great Britain.—There is every hope entertained that this noble vessel will be got off by the end of next month.

The ranks and grades granted during the regency of General Espartero are about to be confirmed by the government.

M. Manuel M. Lopez, editor of "El Tiempo," the intimate friend of M. Pacheco, has been appointed Spanish minister at the Hague.

Beet-root Sugar.—The quantity of beet-root sugar manufactured in France, from September 1 to May 24., amounted to nearly 1,000,000 cwt.

Copenhagen.—A letter of the 15th inst. states that the Russian fleet, which was expected there, passed by the port the preceding afternoon, steering to the north.

Dr. Lynch.—This popular advocate of sanitary regulations expired on Wednesday in Farringdon Street of inflammation of the throat, after a few hours' illness. Dr. Lynch was only 38 years of age.

The Great Southern and Western Railway (Ireland) will be opened for traffic and passengers from Dublin to Maryborough on Monday next.

The Price of Bread.—On Wednesday the bakers throughout the metropolis reduced the price of the 4 lb. loaf one halfpenny.

Exeter Hall.—The Scottish National Church, Crown Court, will hold their meetings in the hall while their church is under repair.

The Potato Crop.—Sir Percy Nugent says the only disease which the potato crop is suffering from is the disease in the newspapers.

The late Thomas Hood.—We have much pleasure in stating that Lord John Russell has announced her Majesty's gracious intention of conferring a pension of 100*l.* a year upon the children of this highly gifted but unfortunate author.

The British consul at Patras has demanded satisfaction of the Greek Government for the arrest of two natives of Zante who were under British protection.

Col. Jones, of the Board of Works, is now making a tour of the coast of Ireland, with a view to the adoption of measures for improving the harbours and fishing stations.

Sligo.—The town and its environs are in a truly awful state. Out of all the houses upon ten townlands in the district of Rausborough, not a single house is free from infectious distemper.

On Wednesday the second grand miscellaneous flower show of the season, of the members of the above society, was held in the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens.

The poor-law guardians of Galway have passed resolutions to the effect that they owe 5000*l.*, and that unless the government make an advance they must close the workhouse.

The well-known and celebrated clarionetist, Barman, of European reputation, died suddenly at Munich last week, in his 64th year.

The commercial distress in Paris is very great, and is daily increasing, particularly among the shopkeepers and operatives.

Paris.—Marshal Bugeaud has been offered the presidency of the council and the portfolio of minister of war.

The Marchioness Santa Cruz, the chief of the late Afrancesado Camarilla, and the accomplice of Christina in all her intrigues, died on the 16th June at Madrid.

Bou Maza is to be sent back to Algeria, and placed in the command of a troop of native soldiers under General Jussuf.

Portugal.—The insurgent peasantry of the Alemtejo, returning to their homes, nevertheless concealed their arms, saying they would soon be wanted.

On Wednesday night the Lady Mayoress gave a splendid ball. The magnificent suite of rooms and the Egyptian Hall were prepared for the reception of the company.

David Leahy, Esq., of the Inner Temple, judge of the Lambeth and Greenwich (county courts) district, died on Monday morning.

An iron bridge, near to the falls of Niagara, in length 700 feet, is to be finished by the autumn of 1848, at a cost of 225,000 dollars.

The French Government has awarded to Captain Roach, of the Laurel, of Liverpool, a gold medal, for services rendered by him to the French vessel La Dorade, of Dunkerque, on the 23d Dec. 1846.

A Leipsic letter of the 15th instant states that the wool fair at that place commenced the day preceding. So far as might be judged from the prospects of the trade at this early period, it was well supplied.

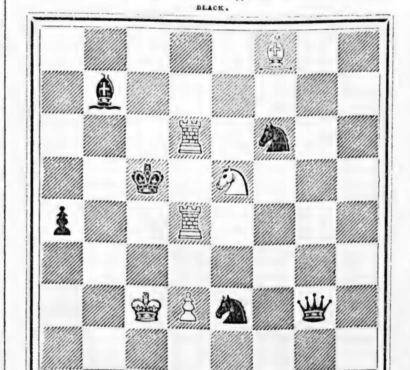
On Sunday, June 20., the locomotive, which left Abbeville at 4 P.M., got off the rail before it reached Amiens. The engineer was thrown on the slope, and had his arm broken. The travellers escaped without injury.

Bombay.—Sir David Pollock, who has for some months past been suffering from a severe affection of the liver, has burst an abscess, but we learn there is every prospect of recovery.

CHESS.

PROBLEM CVIII.—By J. Kling.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in two moves.

GAME CVIII.

From the "Deutsche Schachzeitung."

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K P two sq	1. K P two
2. K B to Q B 4th	2. Q B P two sq *
3. K B P two	3. K P takes P
4. K Kt to B third	4. K Kt to B third
5. Q P one	5. K Kt to K R 4th †
6. K B takes KBP+	6. K takes B
7. K Kt to K fifth+	7. K to K B third
8. Q takes Kt	8. K to K second
9. Q to K B 7th +‡	9. K to Q third
10. Q B takes P	10. Q to K B third
11. Kt to Q B 4th++	11. K to Q B third
12. Q to Q fifth +	12. K to Q Kt 4th
13. Kt to Q R third+	13. K to R fourth
14. Q Kt P checks	14. K to Kt third
15. Q Kt P takes P	15. K B takes P
16. Q to Q Kt 3d+	16. K to B third.
17. Q checkmates.	

* Not a good move, as it confines K B.
† Q P one sq were better.
‡ He might also have played Kt to K Kt sixth.

Solution to Problem CVII.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes Kt+	1. B takes R
2. Q takes R+	2. B takes Q.
3. B to Q Kt seventh, checkmate.	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Reader. In the 106th Game, 32d move, instead of K R to Q fourth, read Q R to Q fourth; likewise in the 34th and 35th moves, substitute Q R for K R.

Scacco. We understand that the celebrated Russian player Petroff is writing a work on Chess. The "Handbook of Chess" will soon appear.

R. W. If you will favour us with the extracts and correct references to the original and translation we may be induced to publish them.

Ph. E. E. J. W. Tyro. The solutions are correct.

MONEY MARKET.

The considerable rise which has lately taken place in the value of the public securities, has not been sustained the last day or two. The funds are a shade lower to what they were at the beginning of the week, still the market exhibits no signs of depression. Consols are 88⅞ to ⅝; Bank Stock is worth 195 to 195½; East India Bonds are 3*s.* to 8*s.* premium.

The foreign funds have been without the least animation. Some anxiety has been evinced with regard to the Portuguese dividend, and few expect that it will be paid when due. The Portuguese 4 per cents. are 31½ to ¼. Mexican Stock has realised 20, Brazilian 80. Austrian Bonds have been at 105.

MARKETS.

General Averages of Grain.—Averages of grain as made up to Saturday last:—Last week, wheat, 91*s.* 7*d.*; barley, 52*s.* 1*d.*; oats, 33*s.* 9*d.*; rye, 76*s.* 11*d.*; beans, 57*s.* 5*d.*; pease, 56*s.* 10*d.* Six weeks, wheat, 93*s.* 9*d.*; barley, 51*s.* 0*d.*; oats, 31*s.* 6*d.*; rye, 69*s.* 8*d.*; beans, 57*s.* 11*d.*; pease, 58*s.* 10*d.*

Regent's Park Hay Market.—Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay, 74*s.* to 76*s.*; inferior ditto, 48*s.* to 60*s.*; superior clover, 90*s.* to 94*s.*; inferior ditto, 65*s.* to 75*s.*; straw, 28*s.* to 32*s.* per load of 36 trusses.

Smithfield Hay Market.—Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay, 72*s.* to 75*s.*; inferior ditto, 45*s.* to 60*s.*; superior clover, 90*s.* to 95*s.*; inferior ditto, 68*s.* to 80*s.*; straw, 26*s.* to 31*s.* per load of 36 trusses.

Whitechapel.—Meadow hay, 45*s.* to 75*s.*; clover ditto, 68*s.* to 94*s.*; and straw 30*s.* to 34*s.* per load. Both hay and straw moved off slowly, at our quotations.

Newport New Wholesale Market.—Prices per 8lbs. by the carcase.—Beef, from 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; mutton, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*; pork, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; lamb, 5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a very slow trade, yet prices were mostly supported. Beef, from 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*; lamb, 5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 2*d.*; veal, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*; and pork, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

Hailsham, June 23.—We had a fair demand for each kind of stock, at very full prices.—Beef, from 4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; mutton, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; lamb, 5*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.*; veal, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; and pork, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per 8lbs.

Arundel, June 22.—Beef from 4*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; mutton, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; lamb, 5*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*; veal, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.* per 8lbs. A moderate supply, and a firm trade.

Southall, June 23.—We had rather a firm trade here this morning, at fully last week's quotations. Beef, from 4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*; mutton, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*; lamb, 5*s.* 2*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*; veal, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; and pork, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.* per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

Romford, June 23.—Each kind of stock was in moderate supply and good request, at extreme currencies. Beef, from 3*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; mutton, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; lamb, 5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 2*d.*; veal, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; and pork, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 8*d.* per 8lbs. Sucking calves, 18*s.* to 27*s.*; quarter-old store pigs, 18*s.* to 21*s.*; and milch cows, with their small calf, 16*l.* to 19*l.* each.

Chichester, June 23.—Prime beasts and sheep moved off freely, at very full prices. In other kinds of stock only a moderate kind of business was doing. Beef, from 3*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; mutton, 4*s.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; lamb, 5*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.*; veal, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; and pork, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per 8lbs. Suckling calves, 18*s.* to 28*s.*; quarter-old store pigs, 16*s.* to 21*s.*; and milch cows, with their small calf, 16*l.* to 19*l.* each.

Hungerford Market.—Fish Market:—Turbots 4*s.* to 14*s.*, brills, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*, codfish, 4*s.* to 6*s.*, whitings 4*d.* to 9*d.*, mackerel 4*d.* to 8*d.* and lobsters, 1*s.* to 3*s.* 0*d.* each: soles, 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per pair, and Thames flounders 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 0*d.* per dozen; salmon 1*s.* 0*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, eels 10*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.* per pound. Supply good, trade moderate.—Poultry, Game, and Meat Markets:—Prices here as quoted on last day. Supply moderate trade same.—Hay Market: Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 72*s.* to 74*s.*, inferior ditto, 48*s.* to 60*s.*, superior clover, 90*s.* to 95*s.*, inferior ditto, 68*s.* to 80*s.*, straw, 26*s.* to 31*s.* per load of 36 trusses.

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, June 18.

Bankrupts.—E. Maude, W. H. Jones, G. Maude, and W. Aspden, Northfleet, Portland cement manufacturers.—F. Young, Basinghall street, woollen warehouseman.—J. D. Browne, Wood Street, Walthamstow, surgeon.—W. Thorne, Crawley Street, St. Pancras, linen draper.—J. Hall, Broadway, Westminster, currier.—H. Foan, Yeovil Somersetshire, glove manufacturer.—T. Hunter, Bishopswearmouth, Durham, grocer.—R. M. Brown, Sheffield, merchant.—F. Williams, Harriseahead, Staffordshire, grocer.—A. G. Robinson, Rothley, Leicestershire, woolstapler.—W. C. Warden, Birmingham, corn agent.—R. Cox, Chalford, Gloucestershire, stone mason.

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, June 22.

Bankrupts.—A. Wilson, Peckham, and West Square, Southwark, builder.—C. Rogers, Southsea, Hants, grocer.—J. Cowell, Peckham, boot and shoe maker.—G. Garner, Noble Street, City, commission agent.—H. Ashley, Fleet Street, and Little Carter Lane, Doctor's Commons, carrier.—H. B. Brecknell, Oxford Street, draper.—J. C. Addison, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, grocer and tea dealer.—H. Taburn, Queen's Head Yard, Southwark, hop and seed merchant.—J. Morse, Neithrop, Oxfordshire, woolstapler.—G. Baker, Ludgate Hill, grocer.—J. Mathew, Carshalton, Surrey, linendraper.—T. Lovegrove, Pangbourne, Berkshire, plumber, painter, and glazier.—J. Thomas, Gloucester, innkeeper.—C. Freeman and O. Freeman, Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothiers.—W. Stone, Matlock, Derbyshire, builder.—S. Greenwood, Bradford, Yorkshire, bookseller.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births.—At New Street, Spring Gardens, The Hon. Mrs. G. Toler, of a son and heir. On the 22d inst., in Belgrave Square, her Grace the Duchess of Montrose, of a son and heir. On the 22d inst., at No. 6. Manor Place, Walworth, the wife of Mr. Charles Smith, of a son and heir. On the 22d inst., at Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, the lady of H. V. Malan, Esq., M.D., of a daughter. On the 21st inst., at Albion Place, Hyde Park Square, the lady of C. Crokat, Esq., of a daughter.

Married.—On the 14th inst., at Copenhagen, Count Bismark of Schierstein, Nassau, to Charlotte Henrietta, daughter of Sir H. W. W. Wynn, G.C.H., Minister Plenipotentiary in Denmark. On the 18th inst., at Cork, Count W. Consedine, 67th regt., eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Count Sir F. Rivarola, to Margaret, daughter of G. Harding, of Cork. On the 15th inst., at Blandford St. Mary's, R. Marsden, of Lower Belgrave Place, to Anne, grand-daughter of J. Hector, Esq., M.P. for Petersfield. At Notting Hill, R. Barnes, M.B., of Park Road, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, to Eliza, daughter of J. Fawkener, Esq., of Norland Place. February 16th, at New South Wales, R. Bligh, Esq., grandson of the late Admiral W. Bligh, to Maria Isabella, daughter of the late Captain Fennell, A.D.C. to Sir T. Brisbane, Bart. June 19th, J. S. Gardiner, Esq., of Manor House, Great Wymondley, Herts, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late G. Haywood, Esq.

Died.—On the 6th inst., at Francfort-on-the-Maine, the Right Hon. Lady S. R. B. Ainslie, wife of Major Ainslie, and daughter of Thomas 11th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn. On the 21st inst., at Brighton, Susan, the daughter of C. Hindley, Esq., M.P. At Brislington, the Right Hon. Brinsley Butler, Earl of Lanesborough, aged 63. On the 21st inst., at Woburn Square, J. H. Yates, Esq., of Preston-on-the-Hill, Cheshire. On the 19th, at St. John's College, Cambridge, Mr. W. Brewer, aged 27, deeply lamented.

HINTS, FACTS, AND FANCIES.

Keeping Eggs.—Take a cask or box, or any vessel that is proportioned in size to the number of eggs required to be kept, and cover the bottom with finely pulverised salt. The eggs are to be set on the small end, so near as to touch each other, and the interstices to be filled with salt, the whole to be covered with a stratum of the same article, and another layer of eggs deposited in the same manner as the first. In this way the cask may be filled. If the eggs are deposited on their large ends, the yolk will adhere to the shell, and become putrid.

A ludicrous circumstance occurred three days ago in the hall of the tribunal of correctional police at Brussels. Five stone bottles of beer were lying on the table, to serve as evidence in a case of theft, when the heat causing the corks of two of them to fly, the liquor was distributed freely about the court. It was some time before the president could put down the mirth caused by the incident, and restore order.

To Avert Famine in 1848.—The agricultural committees in Ireland recommended to all persons who have planted potatoes to guard against a loss to ensure success by dibbling between the stalks, on the first day of June, or sow parsnip or white Silesian sugar beet. If the potatoes take the disease in July, as last year, the stalks will wither away, and the other crop will take its place; and, instead of a loss, there will be a double crop of better food.

The Peruvian Bark.—In the month of May the Indians assemble to collect the Peruvian bark, for which purpose they repair to the extensive cinchona woods. A hut is built, which serves as a resting-place during night, and is also used for drying and preserving the bark. The tree is felled as near the root as possible, divided into pieces, each from three to four feet long, and with a short curved knife a longitudinal incision is made in the bark. After a few days, if the pieces are found to be getting dry, the bark already incised is stripped off in long slips, which are placed in the hut, or in hot weather laid before it to dry. In many parts, particularly in the central and southern districts of Peru, where the moisture is not very great, the bark is dried in the forest, and the slips are packed in large bundles. In other districts, on the contrary, the bark is rolled up green, and sent to the neighbouring villages, where it is dried. Towards the end of September the cascarilleros (bark-gatherers) return to their homes.

Matrimony and Meal.—A buxom country girl in Ayrshire left her place last Whitsun term, with the merciful determination of putting a matrimonial period to the doubts and sighs of her stalwart swain; but having the bump of caution large, she read of high markets, and sagely pondered thereon; and, ultimately, she last week arrived at the dwelling of a civic functionary, in whom she placed implicit reliance, and requested as a most particular favour that he would give her his advice. The question she put was, whether markets were likely to rise or fall? "for," added she, in a whisper, "Alick and me intendit to gang thegither at this time, but I canna mak up my mind to 't wi' the meal at 2*s.* 3*d.* a peck. Alick, I see, wad risk it at twa shillings; but faith I'll no try't aboon *aughteen pence.*"

Painful Necessity.—During the long drought of last summer, an American paper says, water became so scarce in a parish, that the farmers' wives were obliged to send their milk to town genuine.

Characteristic Anecdote.—A gentleman who possesses several small tenements in a densely populated part of Bristol, had occasion a few days since to inspect his premises for the purpose of reparation. One of the rooms was occupied by an Irishman and his wife, the latter of whom was labouring under the effects of a slow fever. "Well, Pat," said the gentleman, "I'll give you a job which will earn you a shilling a day, and benefit your wife at the same time, for it will not deprive her of your company. If you like to accept the offer, I will procure you the necessary materials for putting a coat of whitewash on the walls of your room, and making it sweet and wholesome. What d'ye say, is it a bargain?" "Faith, sir," was the somewhat surly reply, "sure I'll do it if ye'll be afther giving me 2*s.*, but I'll not care to do it for 1*s.* at all." "No," said the gentleman, "my only motive for making you the offer was to put a shilling or two in your pocket. I prefer to employ my own tradesman, but I suppose you have money, or you would not be so indifferent." "No," was the lazy fellow's reply; "it ain't myself that has much money." "Then how do you live?" "Och, I'll get my 4*s.* a-week from the hospital!" And upon this poor sum the man chose to vegetate in idleness rather than work to earn an additional shilling to increase his comforts, with those of a sick wife, for whom, in spite of his apathy, he evidently entertained a strong natural affection!

Peculiarity in Orange Trees.—Accompanied Senhor B—— to several of his orange-gardens in the town. Many of the trees in one garden were a hundred years old, still bearing plentifully a highly prized thin-skinned orange, full of juice, and free from pips. The thinness of the rind of a St. Michael's orange and its freedom from pips depend on the age of the tree. The young trees, when in full vigour, bear fruit with a thick pulpy rind and an abundance of seeds; but as the vigour of the plant declines, the peel becomes thinner, and the seeds gradually diminish in number until they disappear altogether. Thus the oranges that we esteem the most are the produce of barren trees, and those which we consider the least palatable come from plants in full vigour.

Facts worth Knowing.—A pint of porter daily will cost about one shilling and one penny per week. If a man were to commence paying this sum at the age of twenty, in weekly payments, he would be entitled at the age of fifty to receive 100*l.* Again, a person commencing at the age of twenty-two, and paying about one shilling weekly, would be entitled at the age of fifty to receive an annuity of 10*l.* during the remainder of life. Suppose a person were to commence at the age of twenty to pay a weekly premium of eighteenpence to the Insurance Company, he would be entitled at the age of forty-three, to receive 10*l.* every year afterwards during the remainder of his life. If a person, aged fourteen years, instead of drinking a pint of beer daily, were to save the money which the beer would cost him, or one shilling and one penny per week, and pay it weekly into the Insurance Office, he would receive, at the age of forty-three, the sum of 10*l.* every year as long as he lived.—*R. D. Thompson.*

How to Read on the Railway.—By holding a card, or slip of paper, over the line below that which you are reading, the eye is freed from the disturbance caused by the motion of the carriage, you then may read with comfort.

An Ambulatory Guillotine.—A Greek schooner of war is making a tour in the Morea and Romalia, with a guillotine on board for the execution of criminals. On the 31st ult. it was landed at Patras, erected in the public square, and a murderer, who had been three years and a half in prison, underwent the sentence of the law. The executioners were escorted to the scaffold by a body of cavalry and infantry. We understand that this deadly instrument goes to Missolonghi, Pergos, Calamata, and other places, where numerous criminals await their fate. It is to the honour of Patras, hardly was a woman to be seen at the execution, and about 1000 men present conducted themselves with noiseless propriety and decorum.

News for the Geologists.—The counsellor of state, Erdmann, professor of geology at the Imperial University of Dorpat, who at this moment is travelling in the south of Russia, has discovered, in a property situated to the north of Odessa, several skeletons of fossil animals of enormous dimensions. The skeletons are 83 in number, viz. 6 elephants, 1 rhinoceros, 2 oxen, 4 stags, 1 antelope, 61 bears, 2 hyenas, 2 dogs, 3 cats, and a ruminating animal, species unknown. Those skeletons, together with the bones, were found under a thick layer of calcareous earth. The discovery made by M. Erdmann is the more remarkable, as hitherto there never has been any remains of the antediluvian animal reign discovered in Russia.

The Queen of Spain.—A poor woman in rags, and weeping bitterly, lately presented herself to her majesty's private secretary, and entreated him to allow her to supplicate the queen to accord pardon to her husband, who had been condemned to death for some crime by one of the provincial courts. The secretary kindly placed her in a porch of the palace through which the queen had to pass. On her majesty's appearance the wretched woman fell at her feet, told her tale, and pleaded for her husband's pardon. The queen shed tears, and immediately sent orders to one of the ministers to forward the pardon without delay, and the courier left with it in two hours afterwards.

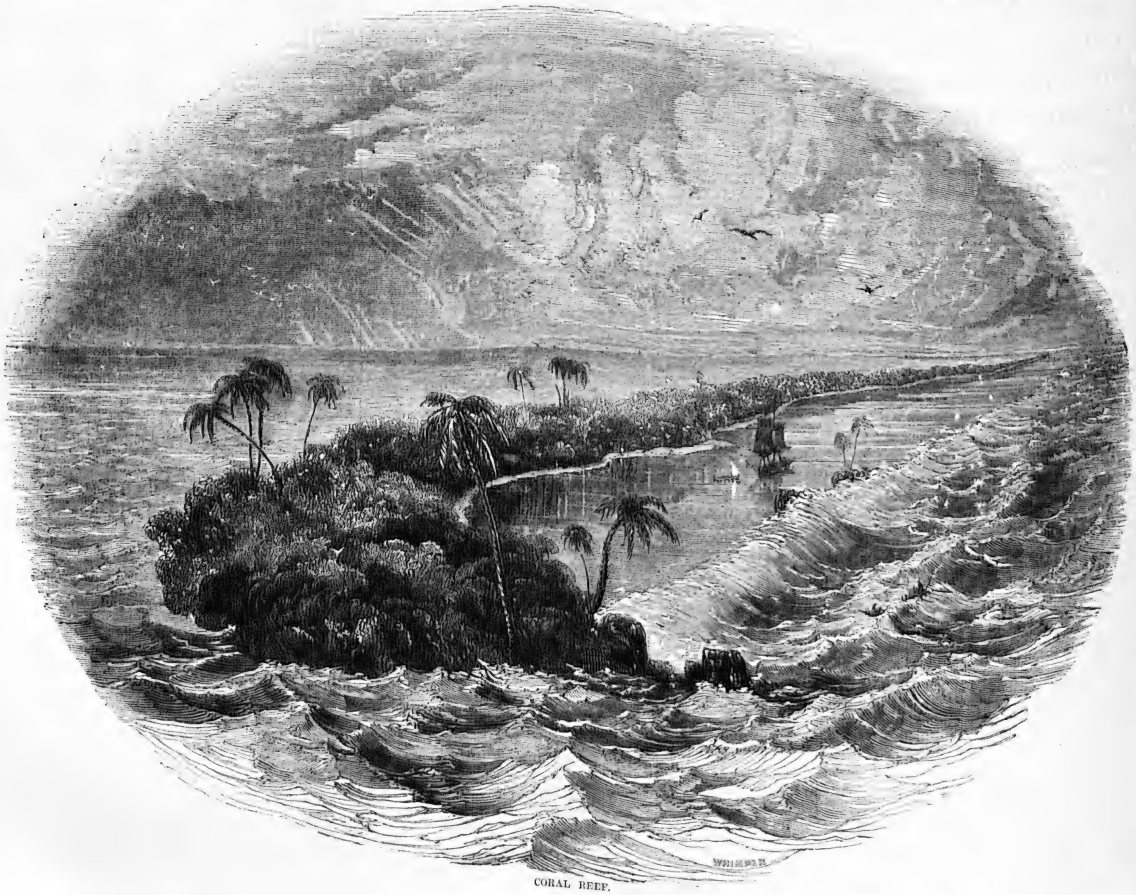
SAND STORM.

EDUCATIONAL PICTURES.

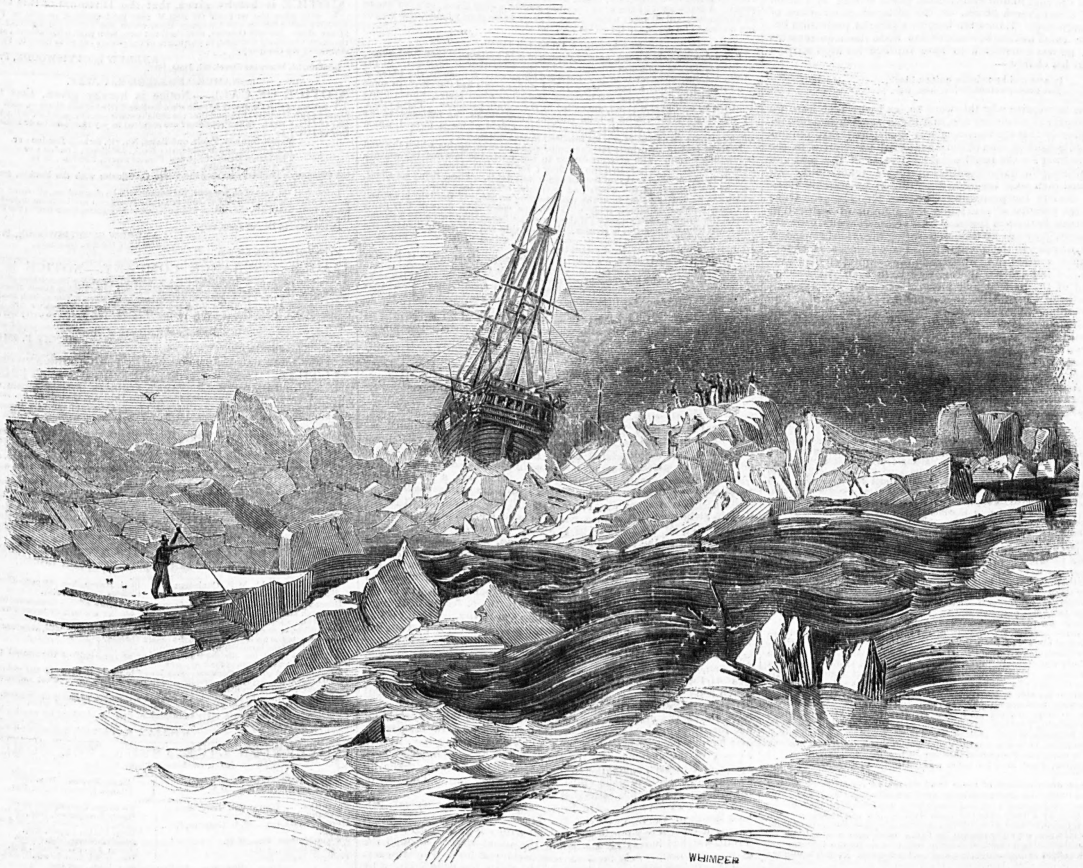
Thirty Plates, illustrative of Natural Phenomena, &c., published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, London, 1846.

There is nothing which more honourably distinguishes the present age from its predecessor than the great pains taken by those who have assumed the responsible office of public instructor, to facilitate the acquisition by youth of the highest description of useful knowledge. It is difficult at this day to comprehend by what standard intellect was measured by the teachers of the past century. To judge by the works they held in esteem, the mind of a youth under fifteen was considered unfit to receive any facts of greater importance than such as might be found in abridged Histories of England, Greece,

Continued on page 414.



CORAL REEF.



THE BREAKING UP OF ICE FLOES.

GLACIER TABLES.

and Rome, and the rudimental embellished works vended by Darton and Harvey of Gracechurch Street, or the pictorial geographies of St. Paul's Churchyard. Education became a popular profession because the public levied but slight contribution upon the acquirements of the pastors; he was considered to have fulfilled his high mission if he turned out his charge —

In arts and knowledge quite a block,
But deeply versed in hic, hæc, hoc.

It is needless to enquire why this were so, and why and how we discovered, a quarter of a century ago, that the system perpetuated ignorance. Suffice it that the discovery *was* made, and that philanthropic and public-spirited men at once addressed themselves to the task of compensating for the intellectual barrenness of the past and present by fertilising the understandings of future generations. Of these enlightened men none are more deserving of honourable mention than the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Once satisfied that the practice of restricting the amount of instruction within very narrow limits was founded on a very erroneous estimate of human capacity, they lost no time in devoting the munificent sums placed at their disposal to the preparation of such works as should convey the highest amount of knowledge in the simplest and most intelligible form. Their labours in this way have been stupendous. Books treating of the natural and physical sciences, history, geography, the truths of Christianity, in short of every branch of necessary and wholesome information, have been produced under their auspices, and disseminated to every corner of the British dominions. Their great aim is to combine beauty with exact truth and extreme cheapness, and it is seldom that this great object is not satisfactorily attained. The book which heads this notice is the latest instance in point; it is a truly superb work, containing admirable engravings of some of the most remarkable natural phenomena — the Geyser, the aurora borealis, the snow bridges, arctic phenomena, the halo, coral reefs, &c., four of which we are permitted to lay before our readers.

SAND STORMS.

In the hot sandy deserts of Arabia, Africa, and other places, the wind from particular quarters is rendered hot and dry in passing over the heated surface of the sandy waste; and when violent, it raises the sand in clouds sufficient to darken the air, or forms it into columns which move about like water-spouts in the desert. Such a storm is called simoom in Arabia, and sirocco in Africa. The Arabs are said to perceive its approach by a sulphurous smell, and an unusual redness in the quarter whence it comes. The sky, usually serene and cloudless, becomes overcast; the whole atmosphere appears to be on fire; the dust and sand are carried high into the air, which assumes a reddish, or bluish, or yellowish tint, according to the nature and colour of the ground from which the dust arises. The yellow, however, always more or less prevails. In a stormy simoom, witnessed by Burckhardt, he says that a pretty correct idea of the appearance of the air may be formed, in looking through a glass of a light yellow colour. During these storms the heat is very oppressive. Burckhardt has seen the thermometer stand at 121° in the shade, and such is the dryness of the air, that water sprinkled on the ground is dried up in a few minutes. The most disagreeable effect of this hot air on man is, that it stops perspiration, dries up the palate, and produces great restlessness.

When a sand-storm overtakes travellers in the open desert, they sometimes lie flat on the ground until it passes over, as these storms always move at a certain height in the atmosphere. The camels and other animals also bow down their heads and bury their nostrils in the sand. The danger is said to be greatest when the wind blows in squalls, which raise up so much sand that it is impossible to see to the distance of a few yards. "In these cases, the traveller generally lies down on the lee side of his camel; but as the desert is soon blown up to the level of its body, both are obliged frequently to rise and replace themselves in a new position, in order to avoid being entirely covered. In many instances, however, from weariness, faintness, or sleepiness, occasioned by the great heat, and often from a feeling of despair, both men and animals remain on the ground, and in twenty minutes they are buried under a load of sand." The simoom usually lasts three days, but if it exceed that time it becomes insupportable. In its less violent degree, it will blow for hours with little force, although with oppressive heat.

Mr. Buckingham describes one of these sand-storms as commencing with a dull red mist, not unlike the sun-rise skies of northern climates; and soon afterwards forming large columns of sand and dust which were whirled up into the air, and carried along in a body over the plain with a slow and stately motion. "One of these, apparently from 80 to 100 feet in diameter, was certainly of sufficient force by its constant whirling motion to throw both men and animals off their legs, so that if crossing a crowded caravan, and broken by the interruption of its course, the danger of suffocation to those buried beneath its fall would be very great."

Such are the dangers of the desert, which remind us of those of the Swiss Alps, where the wind sometimes raises up the snow, and fills the air with it like a mist which the eye cannot penetrate. Travellers may be suffocated by these *tourmentes*, as they are called, as effectually as by the sand-storms.

Pillars of snow are also sometimes raised by the wind. Captain Lyon, while wintering in the arctic regions, noticed one moving over the ice. "The circumference of the column of loose snow which was drawn into the vortex of the whirlwind was at first very inconsiderable, but increasing rapidly, it assumed the appearance of a small water-spout."

CORAL REEFS.

Some parts of the ocean are studded with a peculiar kind of rock, very narrow, but stretched out to a considerable length. It is called a *coral reef*, and is produced by innumerable small zoophytes popularly called *coral insects*. The coral insect consists of a little oblong bag of jelly closed at one end, but having the other extremity open, and surrounded by tentacles or feelers, usually six or eight in number, set like the rays of a star. Multitudes of these minute animals unite to form a common stony skeleton called *coral*, or *madrepore*, in the minute openings of which they live, protruding their mouths and tentacles when under water, but suddenly drawing them into their holes when danger approaches. These animals cannot exist at a greater depth in the sea than about ten fathoms, and as the coral islands often rise with great steepness from a sea more than three hundred fathoms deep, it would seem that a great alteration must have taken place in the depth of the ocean since the time when the little architects commenced their labours. Their mode of working is, to build up pile upon pile of their rocky habitations, until at length the work rises to such a height that it remains almost dry at low water. A solid rocky base being thus formed, sea-shells, fragments of coral, sea-hedge-hog shells, and prickles, are united by the burning sun and the cementing calcareous sand into a solid stone, which gradually increases in thickness, till it becomes so high that it is covered only by the spring tides. The heat of the sun so penetrates the mass of stone when it is dry, that it splits in many places, and breaks off in flakes. These flakes are raised by the active surf, and thrown, with sand and shells of marine animals, between and upon the foundation stones, where they offer to the seeds of trees and plants cast up by the waves a soil upon which they rapidly grow, overshadowing the dazzling white surface. Trunks of trees, carried by rivers from other countries and islands, find here, at length, a resting-place; with these come small animals, such as lizards and insects, as the first inhabitants; sea-birds nestle there; strayed land-birds take refuge in the bushes; and at a much later period man also appears, and builds his hut on the fruitful soil.

Reefs are of various forms. In some places they occur at a great distance from the land, and run nearly parallel with it: these are called *barrier reefs*, and are often of enormous dimensions. Usually a snow-white line of great breakers, with here and there an islet crowned by cocoa-nut trees, separates a broad channel of smooth water from the waves of the open sea. In other places coral reefs fringe the shore, and are separated from it by a narrow channel of moderate depth; these are called fringing or shore reefs.

But perhaps the most remarkable form of reef is that to which the term Lagoon Island has been applied. In this case the reef approaches the form of a circle; and, surrounding a part of the sea, produces a sheet of smooth water called a lagoon, or lake, within which are usually several smaller islands. From this circumstance the word island, as applied to the whole, has been objected to, and the term atoll substituted, which is the name given to these circular groups of coral islets by the inhabitants of the Indian Ocean.

"Every one," says Mr. Darwin, must be struck with astonishment when he first beholds one of these vast rings of coral rock, often many leagues in diameter, here and there surmounted by a low verdant island with dazzling white shores, bathed on the outside by the foaming breakers of the ocean, and on the inside surrounding a calm expanse of water, which, from reflection, is of a bright but pale green colour. The naturalist will feel this astonishment more deeply after having examined the soft and almost gelatinous bodies of these apparently insignificant creatures, and when he knows that the solid reef increases only on the outer edge, which day and night is lashed by the breakers of an ocean never at rest."

GLACIER TABLES.

On the surface of the glaciers, or streams of ice which fill the upper valleys o alpine districts, may frequently be noticed enormous blocks or slabs of stone perched upon stems of ice, like huge mushrooms; sometimes entirely, and at other times partly supported in the air. They are called Glacier Tables. One of them, noticed by Mr. Forbes, consisted of a flat block of granite measuring twenty-three feet by seventeen feet, and about three and a-half feet in thickness. In the month of June, 1842, it was easy to step upon this stone from the general surface of the glacier, but as the season advanced it changed its appearance remarkably. The waste of ice at the surface caused the glacier to sink all round the stone, while the ice immediately beneath it was protected from the sun and rain as by an umbrella. The stone thus appeared to rise above the level of the glacier, supported on an elegant pedestal of beautifully veined ice. "Each time I visited it," says Mr. Forbes, "it was more difficult of ascent, and at last, on the 6th August, the pillar of ice was thirteen feet high, and the broad stone so delicately poised on the summit of it (which measured but a few feet in any direction), that it was almost impossible to guess on what it would ultimately fall, although, by the process of the thaw, its fall in the course of the summer was certain." On a still later day, when Mr. Forbes made a sketch of it, "it was," he says, "probably the most beautiful object of the kind to be seen anywhere in Switzerland. The ice of the pedestal presented the beautiful lamellar structure parallel to the length of the glacier. During my absence in the end of August it slipped from its support, and in the month of September it was beginning to rise upon a new one, whilst the unmelted base of the first was still very visible upon the glacier."

Glacier tables are formed only of such thick blocks of stone as will prevent the heat of the sun from penetrating through. If the slabs are thin, and of a dark colour, a contrary effect is produced; instead of rising, they sink. The heat of the sun is absorbed so quickly, that it melts the ice beneath, and the stone disappears. A leaf wafted by the wind upon the glacier, a dead insect, or a few grains of black sand, will all sink; while blocks of stone as large as a house, and weighing millions of pounds, are thrust up into the air.

THE BREAKING UP OF ICE FLOES.

Sea water requires a much greater degree of cold to freeze it than fresh water, and the motion of the waves interferes with the formation of solid ice. In the arctic regions, when a strong freezing wind blows over the ocean, the water at the surface forms into a spongy mass, called sludge; this has the effect, to some extent, of stilling the waves, and it forms itself into small plates, which, being rounded by continual rubbing, are called by the sailors pancakes. These cakes, by adhering together, form a solid surface, which, under the influence of the frost, extends in every direction, until at length a field of ice is formed, which often occupies an extent of several hundred square miles.

In these regions the winter lasts seven or eight months, during which the cold is fearfully severe. The greatest danger to the navigator is when the warmth of summer has begun to loosen the icy floor; for the first strong wind, creating a swell in the ocean, breaks up the ice again into fields. These being set afloat, are, by the violence of the winds and currents, broken into floes, the size of which can be distinguished from the mast-head of a ship. If the field is broken up into a number of pieces, none of which are more than forty or fifty yards across, the whole is called a pack; if the pieces are broad they are called a patch; and when long and narrow, a stream. When a ship can sail freely through the masses, the ice is said to be loose or open, and is called drift ice. When it is crumbled into small pieces, it is called brash ice.

The numerous fields of ice, once set afloat, are driven about by the violence of winds and currents, and sometimes approaching in opposite directions, strike against each other with the force of millions of tons, the effect of which is to squeeze up one piece over another, above the common level, and to form what are called hummocks. These hummocks have various shapes, and often rise to the height of thirty feet.

The situation of a ship exposed to these moving masses of ice is one of great danger. It may either be crushed between them like a walnut, or, by a more merciful Providence, lifted completely out of the water and placed high and dry upon the ice. The ships engaged in the northern whale fishery are frequently exposed to such dangers as these.

The above is a view of H.M.S. Terror, at the time of the breaking up of the floe into which she had been frozen early in the winter of 1836, in Hudson's Strait, where she continued drifting about until the following summer.

DESTRUCTION OF A PACKET-SHIP. — The packet-ship Eulalia, belonging to St. Sebastian, while on her passage lately from Havannah to Galway, was overwhelmed by an iceburg. She had thirty-seven passengers (a great many of whom were females) on board, with a crew of sixteen, including the master. She was a fine-looking vessel, 300 tons burthen, and was laden with a cargo of miscellaneous articles. Her voyage was favourable till she made lat. 42 18 N., lon. 52., when she met with a heavy field of ice. This occurred on the morning of Friday, the 21st May. The master, observing the perilous state of the ice, wore the ship round, and attempted to clear it, but this was found impossible, and about nine o'clock a tremendous iceberg struck the ship amidships, cutting her down to the water's edge. The shock was fearful, and the terror and dismay of the passengers was painfully great. Not a moment was lost in lowering the boats, and placing the passengers in them, for on the pumps being sounded, the ship was found to be fast filling. The crew lingered on board at the pumps in the hope of keeping her afloat, but were compelled to make a hasty retreat, the ship reeling over on her beam ends and instantly sinking. Two boats, containing the captain, fourteen of the crew, and fourteen passengers, succeeded in getting clear of the wreck, but the third, with twenty persons in it, most of whom were women, was drawn down with the vessel, and every soul perished. The boat, it appeared, was fastened to the wreck by a rope, which the crew, in their fright, fearing the ship was sinking, had forgotten to unship, and it was impossible to cut it, the passengers having no proper implement. On the following day, at five o'clock in the evening, the remaining boats were picked up by the schooner Newport, belonging to Stockton, and their crew taken on board, which vessel reached Galway on Monday last. The loss of the Eulalia and cargo is estimated at 25 000*l.*

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Friday night, about ten o'clock, private Smith of the troop of the 7th Hussars, stationed in this town, having been severely reprimanded during the day by Sergeant-Major Trout, watched him as he was going the usual rounds through the stables, and deliberately fired a loaded carbine at him. The sergeant-major very fortunately evaded the shot. Smith has been just sent by an escort to head-quarters at Athlone, before he is given over for punishment to the civil powers. Smith is an Englishman, and has been about two years in the service. We understand that heretofore he had borne an excellent character. He was not intoxicated at the time of the occurrence.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that a Grand Extra Night will take place on Thursday next, July 1st, on which occasion will be performed the Opera of "Norma." The principal characters by Madame Grisi, Mdlle. Corbari, Signor Salvi, and Signor Marini. To be followed by an act of a favourite Opera, in which Mdlle. Alboni, Signor Mario, and other artistes will appear. To conclude with a New Grand Divertissement, in which Mdlle. Plunkett will make her appearance; also Mdlle. Barderna, Mesdlls. Delechaux, De Melisse, Stephan, M. Mabille, &c., will perform.

Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes to be obtained at the Box Office, Bow Street, and at Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201. Regent Street.

The doors will be opened at Half-past Seven, and the performance commence at Eight o'clock.

GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.— The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully informed that a Grand Morning Concert will take place on Friday, July 2d, when will be performed (for the last time) Rossini's "Stabat Mater," in which Madame Grisi, Madame Ronconi, Madlle. Corbari, and Madlle. Alboni, Signor Mario, Signor Tagliafico, and Signor Tamburini will appear. After which Beethoven's "Overture to Leonora."

A MISCELLANEOUS ACT,

in which Madame Grisi, and Madlle. Alboni will sing the celebrated duet from "Semiramide." Madlle. Alboni will also sing the favourite song from "Lucrezia Borgia." Signor Mario will introduce the Serenade Com' e gentil from "Don Pasquale," and other most favourite Morceaux from the Operas will be sung by Madame Persiani, Madame Ronconi, Madlle. Corbari, Signors Salvi, Ronconi, Rovere, Marini, &c.

To conclude with Beethoven's Grand Battle Symphony, for the perfect performance of which two additional Military Bands will be engaged. Conductor, M. COSTA.

Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes to be had at the Box Office, Bow Street, and at Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201. Regent Street.

The doors will be opened at One, and the performance commence at Half-past One o'clock.

ASTLEY'S Grand and Unequalled Midsummer Holiday Fetes (Proprietor and Manager Mr. W. Batty), Monday, June 28th, and following evenings. Third week of Mr. Wm. West. The unparalleled testimonial of public approbation, expressed in the most liberal and energetic manner, at the performance of the new Peruvian Spectacle of "The Spaniards' Conquest in Peru, or the Storming of Quito," in all its historical magnificence. The extraordinary equestrian performances of La Petete Davidson (an infant 5 years old) on a single horse, and the new scenes in the circle, with the whole of the entertainments, having been attended with complete success, will be repeated every evening.— Box Office open from 11 till 5. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Doors open at Half-past 6. Performances commence at 7.

SEVEN NEW FIGURES.—EDWARD VI., THE BENEVOLENT POPE PIUS IX. IN COSTUME, HENRY VII., JAMES I., &c.

THE HEROES, HARDINGE and GOUGH, in their full uniforms as British Generals; Mr. Macready, the Tragedian, in the most splendid Roman dress ever seen in England. Magnificent dome, containing 620 feet of ventilating surface, by Mr. Longmire, ensuring sufficient ventilation. The Group of the Royal Family at Home.

"This is one of the best exhibitions in the metropolis."—*The Times.*

Open from 11 in the Morning till 10 at Night. Admittance One Shilling.—Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square.

COLOSSEUM. — NOTICE. — The SIX MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITIONS of this splendid Establishment are NOW THROWN OPEN, Day or Evening, for Two Shillings. Children Half-price.—Open from Ten till Half-past Five; and from Seven till Eleven.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park. — The LAST EXHIBITION this season will take place on Wednesday, July the 7th, and will include Collections of FRUIT as well as PLANTS and FLOWERS.—Tickets may be obtained at the Gardens by orders from Fellows or Members, price 5*s.* each; or, on the day, 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

*** Office open from 9 to 6 o'clock.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE. — Visitors to this delightful place of recreation and amusement are respectfully informed they may be comfortably and reasonably ACCOMMODATED at the RED LION INN, HAMPTON, about three-quarters of a mile from the Palace, without the bustle and confusion of Hampton Court. The rooms have a view of the Thames, and there is a good garden, with bowling green, summer houses, &c. An Ordinary on Sundays at two o'clock, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Omnibuses to London every half hour. Flies, gigs, &c., to railway. Skilful fishermen and punts always in readiness.

N.B.—Marquees erected for dinner parties without extra charge.

LOSS of TEETH SUPPLIED.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, Surgeon-Dentists, 42. Berners Street, Oxford Street, continue to restore decayed teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also fasten loose teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incorrodible, artificial, or natural teeth fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots or giving any pain, at the following Paris charges:—A Single Tooth, 10*s.*; a Set, 5*l.*, arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six.—42. Berners Street, Oxford Street.

NAMUR AND LIEGE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of this Company will, after the 1st DAY OF JULY now next ensuing, proceed to FORFEIT EVERY SHARE in this Company upon which the FOURTH INSTALMENT of 2*l.* per share (due 19th October, 1846) shall not have been paid, with interest; and declare the same absolutely forfeited, in pursuance of the powers vested in them by virtue of the statutes of the Company.

ANDREW SPOTTISWOODE, President.

London, 52. Moorgate Street, 9th June, 1847.

NAMUR AND LIEGE RAILWAY.

NOTICE OF CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of this Company have made a further Call of 2*l.* per Share on each and every Share in this Undertaking, and that the same is made payable on SATURDAY, the 10th Day of JULY next. The Proprietors are required to pay the same on or before the 10th Day of JULY to

Messrs. Strahan, Pauls, and Bates, No. 217. Strand, London; or
The London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London; or
The Union Bank of London, Princes Street, London; or to
M. Adan, Brussells;

the Company's Bankers; leaving the Share Certificates with the Banker, for which a receipt will be given.

Interest at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums remaining unpaid after the said 10th day of July next, and if any call shall remain unpaid after one month from that date, the Shares will be liable to forfeiture, according to the Statutes of the Company.

Dated this 9th Day of June, 1847.

ANDREW SPOTTISWOODE, President.
JOSEPH CARY, Secretary.

52. Moorgate Street, London.

EAGLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of 10 or more Shares will be held at Radley's New London Hotel, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next (the chair to be taken at one o'clock precisely), for the purpose of deciding upon a proposed Amalgamation with another Life Assurance Company, and, if adopted, of giving to the Directors full powers to carry the same into effect.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary.

Eagle Office, June 16. 1847.

SUPPORT IN OLD AGE.—SUMS OF MONEY FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

MUTUAL INSURANCE BENEFIT INSTITUTION,
51. THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. Established 1820.
Patrons,—the Duke of Cambridge, Lords Denman, Brougham, &c. &c.

The object of this Institution is to bring all the advantages of the Life Insurance and Annuity Offices, but in small sums, suitable for the Industrious Classes, within the reach of all.

EXAMPLES.—A person in the 25th year of his or her age, may by the Monthly payment of 5*s.* 8*d.* till 55 years of age, secure an Annuity of 20*l.* per annum, to commence at that age, and continue for life. Other sums and ages in like proportion.

By the present payment of 200*l.*, by a person in the 60th year of his or her age, an immediate Annuity of 20*l.* 13*s.* per annum for life, may be secured. Other sums and ages in like proportion.

A person now in the 33d year of his or her age may, by paying 2*s.* 2*d.* per month, secure 30*l.* to be paid to surviving Children or Nominee, at the death of the Insurer.

SUMS OF MONEY, of 10*l.* to 200*l.*, payable when a CHILD becomes 14, 21, or any other year of age; and WEEKLY ALLOWANCES in SICKNESS, with Medical Attendance and Medicines, may also be secured by Monthly or Quarterly payments.

Proper forms for filling up, together with Tables of payment, may be obtained at the Office, 51. Threadneedle Street, London; or of any of the Agents.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18. KING WILLIAM STREET, MANSION HOUSE.

TRUSTEES.

Sir Jas. Duke, Ald., M.P., Chairman. | Benj. Hawes, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Benj. Barnard, Esq. | Charles Baldwin, Esq.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—At the first Septennial Meeting of this Company, held on the 11th March last, a Bonus, averaging 23 per cent. on the amount of premiums paid, was declared on policies entitled to participate in profits.

Four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the entire profits of the Company, will, at future divisions, be appropriated to all assurers entitled to share therein.

Every advantage is offered by this Company to assurers.

On policies taken out for the whole term of life, one-half of the annual premiums thereon may remain unpaid for five years.

Parties assured with the Company are allowed to reside in many of the colonies without additional charge, and the premium required for the East or West Indies and other extra risks, is more than usually moderate.

Advances continue to be made to assurers on assignable property or income, and also on the guarantee of most undoubted personal sureties.

Detailed prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained by application at the office, or by letter addressed to the Actuary.

WILLIAM RATTRAY, Actuary and Secretary.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 5. St. James's Street, London.

TRUSTEES.

Sir A. Brydges Henniker, Bart. | Henry Pownall, Esq.
B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P. | Claude Edward Scott, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN. — Lieut. Col. Lord Arthur Lennox. | Sir James Carmichael, Bart.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.— T. C. Granger, Esq., M.P. | Henry Broadwood, Esq., M.P.
John Ashburner, Esq., M.D. | Chas. Farebrother, Esq., Alderman.
T. M. B. Batard, Esq. | Wm. Tulloh Fraser, Esq.
Philip P. Blyth, Esq. | John Gardiner, Esq.
| Aaron Asher Goldsmid, Esq.
| Henry William Pownall, Esq.

BANKERS. — Sir Claude Scott, Bart., and Co.
SOLICITORS. — Messrs. Davies, Son, and Campbell.

Assurances on the lives of persons in every station of life, and every part of the world, granted on a plan which combines the utmost amount of benefit to the families of the Assured at death, with every attainable advantage during life, which the system of Life Assurance is capable of affording.

Perfect security in a subscribed capital, which guarantees the prompt settlement of every claim, with participating and non-participating rates on the lowest scale, especially for terms of years.

The Assured can anticipate or obtain the advance of the full amount of the Policy, on giving approved available security for a certain number of annual payments as explained by the Prospectus.

Every facility afforded to persons assuring the lives of others, so as to render such Policies effectual securities.

A new plan of gradual or accumulative Assurance, particularly adapted for young lives, and for such as cannot, without inconvenience, undertake the payment of a fixed premium, securing at once provision in case of premature death, and an accumulating fund available during life, should occasion require.

ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS, ADVANCES, and LOANS, on liberal terms.

Detailed Prospectuses, with Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be had on application, either personally or by letter, at the Company's Offices.

The usual commission to Solicitors and Agents.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, 50. Regent Street, London.
Established 1806.
Invested Capital, 1,200,000*l.*
Annual Income, 140,000*l.* Bonuses declared, 529,000*l.*
Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, 1,520,000*l.*

PRESIDENT.
The Right Honourable Earl Grey.

DIRECTORS.

The Earl of Macclesfield. | Rev. James Sherman.
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird. | Henry B. Churchill, Esq.
Sir Richard D. King, Bart. | William Judd, Esq.
Alexander Henderson, M.D. | James Sedgwick, Esq.
Capt. W. John Williams. | Alfred Beaumont, Esq.
John Deering, Esq. | George Dacre, Esq.
William Henry Stone, Esq. | Richard Sherwood, Esq.

1. The Rates of Premium are those adopted by the principal Life Offices, the rate without bonus is lower than that of most other offices.

2. The Bonuses are added to the Policies, or applied to the reduction of the Premiums, or may be received in cash as soon as declared, at their then present value.

3. Loans are granted upon the Policies issued by this Office, or the Policies are purchased at their full value.

4. If a party neglect to pay for the renewal of his Policy, he may repair the omission any time within 12 months, upon proof of good health.

Bonuses paid upon Policies which have become *Claims.*

Life Insured.	Sum insured.	Sum paid.		
John Wharton, Esq., Skelton Castle	5000	7706	6	0
Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart.	5000	7652	13	3
Sir William Wake, Bart.	5000	7500	5	9
Earl Strathmore	5000	7128	15	
Rev. H. W. Champneys, Canterbury	3000	4509	1	1
The Marquis of Wellesley	2000	3411	1	3
Earl Cathcart	1000	1862	4	11

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom; and at the head office, No. 50. Regent Street.

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
39. THROGMORTON STREET, BANK.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament.
Thomas Farncomb, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.
William Leaf, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Richard E. Arden, Esq. | Rupert Ingleby, Esq.
William Banbury, Esq. | John Humphery, Esq., Ald., M.P.
Edward Bates, Esq. | Thomas Kelly, Esq., Alderman.
Thomas Camplin, Esq. | Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.
James Clift, Esq. | Lewis Pocock, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2. Finsbury Square.
Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq., 2. Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
Consulting Actuary—Professor Hall, of King's College.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.

Persons Assuring in this Office have the benefit of the Lowest Rate of Premium which is compatible with the safety of the Assured, and which is, in effect, equivalent to an Annual Bonus; they have likewise the security of a large subscribed capital—an Assurance Fund of a quarter of a Million—and an Annual Income of 65,000*l.*, arising from the issue of between 5000 and 6000 Policies.

Annual Premium to assure 100*l.*

Age.	For One Year.	For Seven Years.	Whole Term.
20	£0 17 3	£0 19 1	£1 11 10
30	1 1 3	1 2 7	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 7 0	6 0 10

One Half of the "whole term" premium may remain on credit for seven years, or One Third of the Premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at five per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Policies assigned as a security to others, will not be rendered void in consequence of death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice. In case of death by the above causes, where the Policies are not assigned, the gross amount of Premiums received will be returned.

Claims paid in one Month after proofs have been furnished.

The Medical Officers attend daily, at a quarter before two o'clock, and Policies issued the same day.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

A Liberal Commission to Solicitors and Agents.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50. REGENT STREET.
Established 1807.
It is respectfully notified to parties holding policies in this office, the renewals of which fall due at Midsummer, that the same should be paid within fifteen days after Midsummer Day. The receipts are lying at the head office, and in the hands of the several Agents.
The terms of the County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the Insured, and have secured to it a large share of public approbation. All claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full particulars will be immediately furnished to parties applying personally, or by post, to the head office, or to any of its Agents who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.
JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

NATIONAL CLUB.
TRUSTEES.
His Grace the Duke of Manchester. | Charles Hay Frewen, Esq., M.P.
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart. | John Tollemache, Esq., M.P. | J. D. Paul, Esq.
MEMBERS are informed that the Club-House is now open for their accommodation, in Old Palace Yard, Westminster.
Noblemen and Gentlemen wishing to become members may apply, either personally or by letter, to the Honorary Secretary, at the Club.
(Signed) MANCHESTER, Chairman.
RICHARD NUGENT, Honorary Secretary.
Old Palace Yard, Westminster, April 21. 1847.

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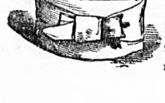
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"To Wm. Maugham, Esq."
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TO THE LADIES.
A Lady had the following letter inserted in the "Times" newspaper on August 7. 1846. Reader, remember this letter was put into the paper by the lady herself as a testimony to me.
"Mrs. Weekley, of No. 3. Swan Street, Borough, takes this opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. W. Grimstone, of the Herbary, Highgate, for the efficacy of his Aromatic Regenerator, in having completely restored the hair on her head, after using it about four months, and the whole of her hair is much stronger and more luxuriant than it ever was before the baldness appeared.
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"Let it be a record of one of the greatest triumphs of Hygeists over an interested medical faculty. Let it also bear witness that Doctors, by introducing such deadly poisons as medicines, in order to keep the people under their thumbs as regards the cure of diseases, have placed the life of every person in constant jeopardy, which is proved daily by the cases of poisoning which appear in the newspapers."
Dated at the British College of Health, this 21st day of June, A.D. 1847.

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FOR promoting the growth and restoring the colour of the Hair, manufactured by RIGGE, BROCKBANK, and RIGGE, Perfumers to her Majesty and the Royal Family, 35. New Bond Street, London; and 5. East Street, Brighton.
This invaluable preparation owes its discovery to a long series of investigations and experiments conducted by a Physician of the highest eminence. It excites the healthy action of the skin, from whatsoever cause that action may be suspended; and, so long as vitality exists in the bulbs of the hair, infallibly restores it to its original beauty and vigour. Its effects on hair which exhibits a tendency to fall off or turn grey, are immediate and extraordinary; not only restoring it to its strength and colour, but giving it a softness and luxuriance which no other material of the toilet can produce. Price 2s., 4s., 6s., and 10s., per pot. 1l. worth sent, carriage free, to any part of England, on receiving a post-office order.

H. J. and D. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT MANUFACTURERS and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., beg respectfully to announce that the celebrated LLAMA CLOTH is made by them also in warmer substances to suit the approaching season. The above firm with confidence anticipate that this introduction will receive from the public an equal approval with the well-known gentlemanly light overcoat, called the Registered Paletot, for summer wear, which is already honoured with the constant patronage of all that seek an unaffected gentlemanly appearance. It is respectfully suggested that moderate prices are strictly maintained for every article of dress, supplied at either of their London establishments, viz. 114. Regent Street, and 22. Cornhill. The Registered Paletots, 6th and 7th Vic. cap. 65., of both the winter and summer substances, are kept ready, in every colour, for immediate wear; these can only be obtained in the metropolis as above, and of their recognised agents in the chief provincial cities in the United Kingdom; also of the principal stores in the United States, British India, and America. Wholesale agents—Dawbarn and Son, Liverpool; George Macdona, Dublin; Wareing and Son, Birmingham; Waghorn and Co., Bombay.

TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, MASONS, PLASTERERS, AND PAINTERS, MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.
JOHNS and CO.'S PATENT STUCCO CEMENT, for outside plastering—perfectly resembles stone—utterly resists wet—does not discolour by damp—wants no paint—never cracks or blisters—adheres to any substance without previous preparation—is not affected by frost or heat—may be exported to every climate—it improves by age—it is the only cement that is a prompt and perfect remedy for internal damp walls—it is very cheap, and very easily worked.
Specimens may be seen, and a Prospectus fully describing the cement and its mode of application, may be had of MANN and Co., Agents for the Patentees, 5. Maiden Lane, Queen Street, Cheapside, London: of whom also may be had, JOHNS and CO.'S PATENT STONE-COLOUR STUCCO PAINT, expressly for painting over exteriors of houses that have been covered with Roman or other cements, and which have become discoloured. This Paint having an affinity for Stucco, binds itself with it, stopping the suction, thereby rendering the wall proof against weather, and in the finish producing a pure stone-like effect, produceable by no other paint whatever. It is cheap and may be used by any painter in any climate, even in the most exposed marine situations.

TO THE CARPET TRADE.
ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING, manufactured without spinning or weaving.—Patronised by her most Gracious Majesty, and used in the Royal Palaces. This description of carpeting having now become one of the established manufactures of this kingdom, from its beauty, durability, imperviousness to dust, and more especially for its economy, costing less than half the price of Brussels, at the same time equal to it in appearance; the Patent Woollen Cloth Company, who are the sole manufacturers under the patent, having availed themselves of the rapid strides now making in the arts of design in this country, inform the trade that their patterns for the present season are now out, and that they will be found far superior to anything hitherto introduced, and suitable for all descriptions of rooms. The Public can be supplied, through their agents, in nearly every provincial town in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and at all the respectable carpet houses in London and its suburbs. They also manufacture Table Covers and Window Curtains, embossed and printed, in a great variety of elegant and novel designs; plain Cloths suitable for Upholsterers; and Cloths for Coach linings, Waistcoatings, thick Felt for polishing and gun waddings, D'Oyley's, &c. Wholesale Warehouse, 8. Love Lane, Wood Street, Cheapside. Manufactories, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough Road, London.

SELF MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION. The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity of figure; also whether taken over a coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to bottom	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight)	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Waist	
Size round Chest under the Coat		Ditto Hips	
Size round Waist under the Coat		Hat. Measure size round the Head	

A new book, entitled "Costume Castle," with full directions for self-measurement, may be had on application, or forwarded post-free.

LIST OF PRICES.

MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s.	d.
Cashmerette Codringtons, from	0	16	6
Taglionis, silk collars and cuffs	1	2	0
Cambridge coat, lined throughout	2	5	0
Tweed coat	0	16	0
Sporting coat	0	13	6
Dress coat	1	2	0
Best quality manufactured	2	15	0
Frock Coat	1	15	0
Best ditto	3	3	0
Rich pattern vest	0	8	0
Cashmere or cloth	0	8	6
Tweed trowsers	0	8	0
Single-milled doeskin ditto	1	2	0
Best or dress ditto	1	6	0
Boys' hussar or tunic suits	1	8	0

READY MADE.	£	s.	d.
Blouses, from	0	2	6
Cashmerette Codringtons	0	16	6
Cambridges, Chesterfields, Polkas,	0	18	0
and all the newest patterns, from	0	8	6
Tweed coats	0	6	6
Sporting coats	0	6	0
Dress coats	1	0	0
Extra superfine, a superior coat	1	15	0
Frock coat	1	4	0
Extra superfine, a superior coat	1	0	0
Roll collar vest	2	0	0
Fancy satins	0	2	0
Cloth or cassimere	0	6	6
Tweed trowsers	0	4	6
Fancy cassimere or doeskin ditto	0	4	6
Boys' hussar or tunic suits	0	10	6
	0	18	6

Observe.—Any article purchased ready made or made to measure, if not approved of will be immediately exchanged, or, if preferred, the money returned. E. Moses and Son, Tailors, Woollendrapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, Boot and Shoe makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen. 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86. Aldgate, City, London.
Caution.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the public against imposition, but have learned that the untradesman-like falsehood "of being connected with them," or "it's the same concern," have been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons we have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine and cheap clothing, &c., should call at or send to the Minories and Aldgate, opposite the church, City, London.
Notice.—No business transacted from Friday sunset till Saturday sunset, when business is resumed till twelve o'clock.

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